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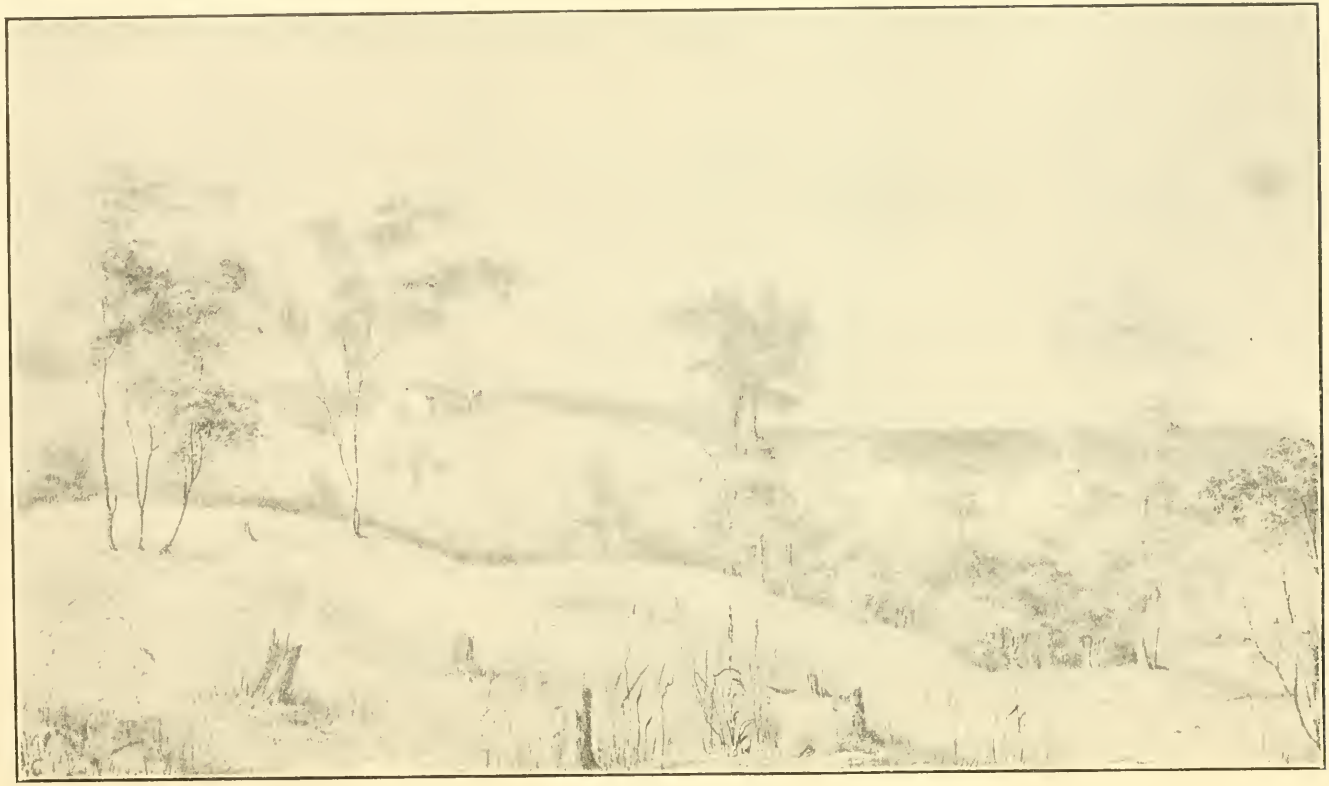
THE engraving on the following page was made from a drawing by an English gentleman who visited Mr. Jeremiah Warder, February 23, 1832. The view is from a point directly in front of what is now the Mitchell-Thomas Hospital, looking westward. The most prominent building in the center is the old Werden House, now Henry Block. On the right is the old Court House. The residence on the left was the first house occupied by Jeremiah Warder, now the home of the Misses Burrowes, East High St., opposite Christ's Episcopal Church The view in the foreground was on the line of the National Road, then in process of construction.



Springfield in 1832.

THE

Centennial Celebration

OF

SPRINGFIELD,

OHIO,

Held August 4th to 10th,

1901.

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BENJAMIN F. PRINCE, Editor.

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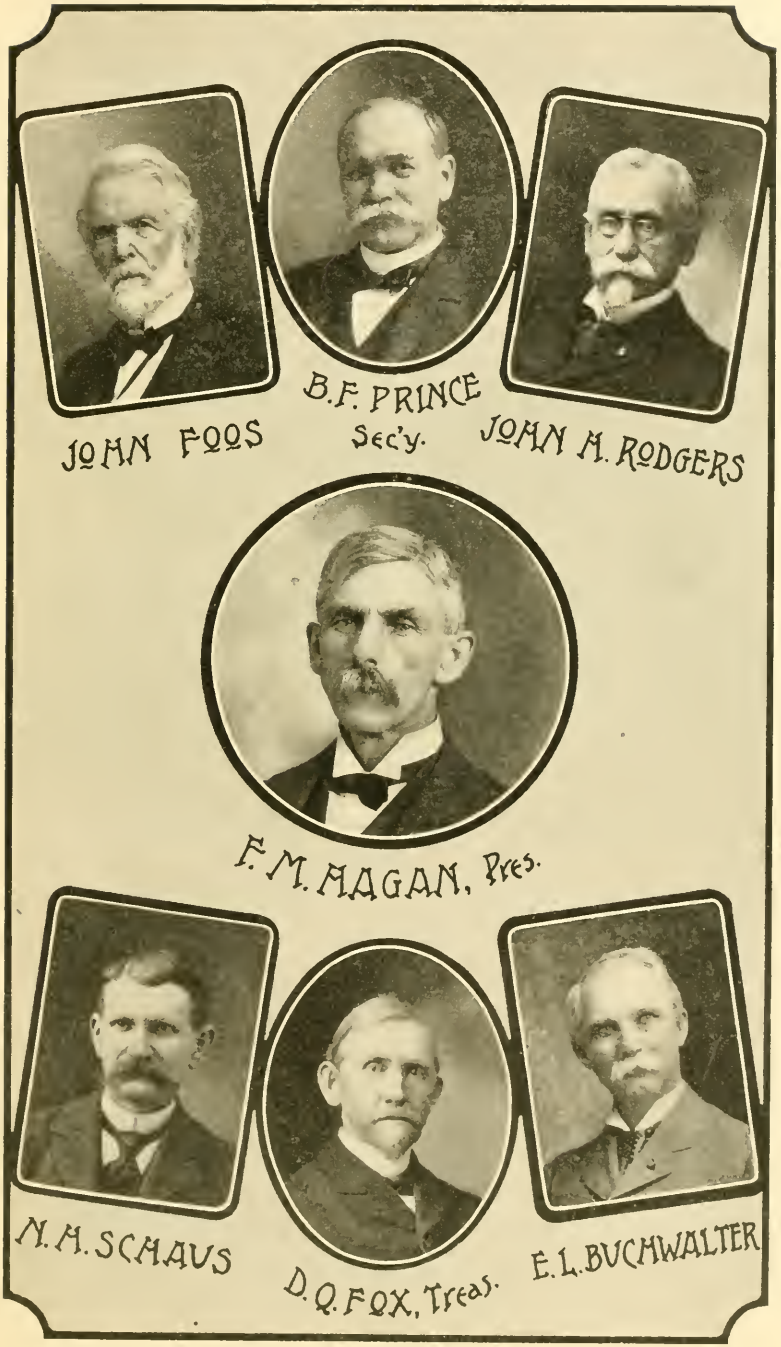

General Centennial Committee.

PREFACE.

A hundred years in the life of a community which has had a prosperous and successful growth, is worth reviewing. During that time there may have been some occurrences of more than ordinary character which will be interesting to those who read of them in narrative form; but the most forceful and productive of all agencies in advancing the condition of a people are the common, well-directed, every-day actions and employments which they have industriously pursued.

The best growth in the life of a nation, city or town arises from normal conditions; the abnormal, unusual, or spasmodic, rather retard advancement than further it. Great events are often useful in shaking off lethargy and arousing to new actions and enlarged views, but there must follow the steady and quiet pursuit of the various occupations to bring lasting results.

The addresses and papers contained in this volume set forth the simple story of a city which has had great success, especially during the last fifty years. The reasons for its advance have been told by the writers in the narration of plain facts which show nothing unusual in the experience of the builders of Springfield, unless it be the steady and persistent efforts which have characterized them in the business or occupation to which they gave the energies of their life. The lesson to be learned from these records will be of great value to those who are to follow in the various professions and employments that belong to our city, giving inspiration and confidence in the work which each one has chosen.

The advance of Springfield has not only been noted in material lines, but its churches, schools of all grades, together with

the professions, have kept pace with the growing city. Its ministers, its lawyers, its physicians, and its teachers, are among the best of the land, and they have kept steadily in view progress in good morals, the administration of justice, the alleviation of suffering by the newest discoveries in medical science, and the training of those who attend the various schools by the most approved methods recognized by the best educators of the world. With the vantage ground gained in many fields after a century of hard and persistent labor, and with the spirit that animates all our people always to put forth their best efforts, Springfield enters the second century of its history with cheering prospects for splendid achievements.

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DIRECTOR GENERAL.

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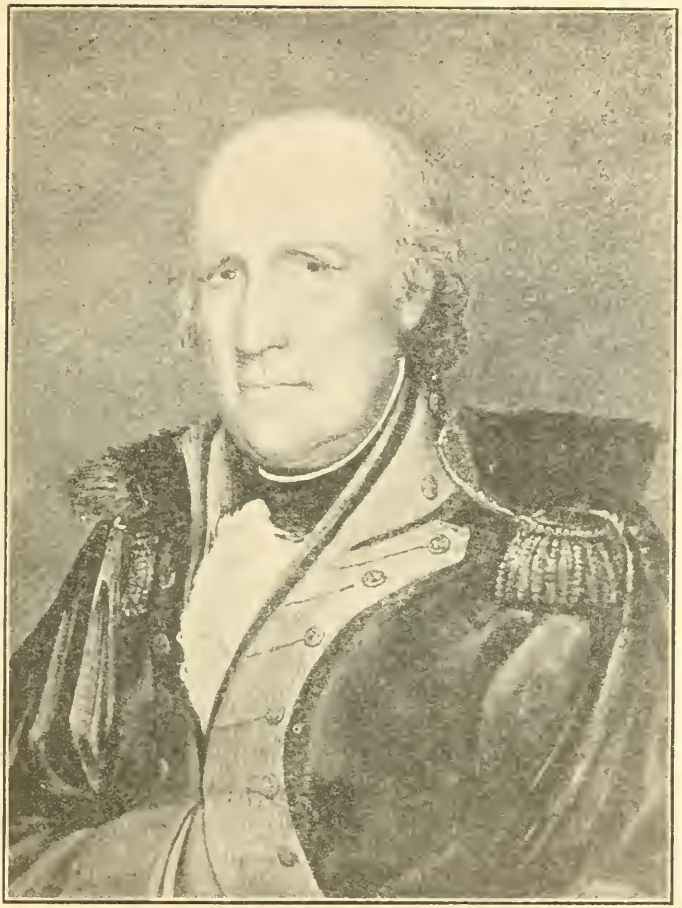

GEN. GEORGE ROGERS CLARK.

General George Rogers Clark was born in Albemarle County, Virginia in 1752. In 1776 he went to Kentucky to make his permanent home. He there became a leader in many military expeditions. In 1778 he conducted a small force against the British post, Kaskaskia, in what is now Illinois, and in the early part of 1779, against Vincennes, in what is now Indiana. These places were seized, and this fact gave the claim, on the part of the Americans, to the North West Territory, which was afterwards secured to the United States by the treaty of 1783.

In 1780, General Clark led a force of about one thousand men against the Indians, located on Mad River. On the eighth of August, 1780, he defeated the Indians at Fort Piqua, a spot five miles west of Springfield. The battle was of much consequence to the settlers of Kentucky. In 1817 when our county was created, it was named in honor of General Clark, whose exploits were of so much consequence, not only to the West, but also to the Nation.

I

FOUNDING OF SPRINGFIELD.

In the year 1799 James Demint, a Kentuckian, found his way to the region now known as Springfield. He was pleased with the fertile soil, with the outcrop of limestone suitable for building purposes, with the streams near by well adapted for power, and with the many fine springs which flowed from almost every hill side and projecting rock, a sight ever pleasing to the pioneer. He resolved to make his abode here, and chose as the place for his cabin a spot of ground which lies at the foot of the hill on which now stands the Northern School Building. Near by was a spring that furnished agreeable water, and in front of his lonely dwelling flowed the then clear stream, Buck Creek, while on every side were the huge forest trees which must be cleared away before anything could be done toward planting the seed for the much-needed harvest.

For almost two years Demint led a lonely life. There were few neighbors then. Robert Lowrey and Jonathan Donnell were located six or seven miles to the west, while Simon Kenton, the hero of many adventures among the Indians, and John Humphreys were several miles distant.

To the mind of Demint the place he had selected for his home was favorable for a town site. Nature had done much to make it suitable, and its distance from other villages which had hitherto been the basis of supplies for the few but necessary articles incident to pioneer life, seemed to warrant the establishment of a new town here.

In March, 1801, Demint secured the services of John Daugherty, a surveyor, who made a plat reaching from the creek southward to a point where High street is now located, eastward a half square beyond Spring street, and westward to Fisher street. There were ninety-six lots in the plat, all offered, no doubt, on easy terms, to any who might chance to seek investments of that

kind. The center of the plat was the square now occupied by the Court House, County Buildings and the Soldiers' Monument.

In June, 1801, the first house was erected on the new town site by Griffith Foos, who had migrated from Kentucky. It was used for a number of years for a tavern, where hospitality usual for the times was dispensed to all travelers. It was not long until other houses were built; families were continually added to the community, and the town soon began to assume an air of progress and dignity.

Springfield was planted near the border line fixed between the Indians and the white people. Though Wayne's treaty of 1795 had determined many points about which disputes had hitherto arisen, the Indians were continually dissatisfied, and expressed the same in various ways to the annoyance of the pioneers. They roamed over the country, they were passionately fond of strong drink, quarrelsome, often appropriated the property of the farmers to their own use, and at times were disposed to take the life of some lonely traveler. Such an event occurred in the killing of one Myers, fifteen miles north of this place. In consequence of it feeling ran high. A council of Indians and whites was held in Springfield in 1807, at which the celebrated Tecumseh was present and made speeches, in which he denied that his people were the offenders, but that the murder was committed by a band of marauding Indians. Such alarms kept away from the new settlement many who desired to come, but who were unwilling to expose themselves and families to the murderous tomahawk and scalping knife of the cruel savage, and it also caused some who were already settlers to retrace their steps and locate in places more distant from the dividing line between the hostile nations.

From 1806 to 1812 the Indians continuously manifested a hostile disposition toward the pioneers. They were greatly offended to see the new settlements made upon the lands once dominated by their fathers. In 1813 Tecumseh and his brother, the prophet, prepared a plan by which all the settlements of Southwestern Ohio were to be laid in ruins, the people slain, and the territory to be reclaimed for the savages. The refusal of a few tribes to enter into the compact defeated the plan and, perhaps, saved from bloody destruction the little village of Springfield.

At that time the inhabitants of this region were few, and many of the men were serving in the army in the Northwest, so that a sudden descent of the exasperated Indians could have done much harm. But that fate was happily averted.

Though the Indian was still a visitor among the white settlements after the war of 1812, he came with a different air. He had taken his chances and lost; his leaders and his brothers were among the slain; new boundaries marked the point of separation between him and his white neighbor, and he never sought again to reclaim the territory of Ohio for his own. The war being over, Springfield settled down to a new life, free from dangers from without, and ready to undertake the hard struggle but promising outcome which was the experience and expectation of all settlers in those days. The growth of the town was slow. After two decades the census could find only a little more than five hundred people within its limits There was not much in those times that the town could afford which the surrounding country needed; every man on his farm could supply his own wants from his labors in the field. The home was a factory for the production of implements of all kinds and the preparation of almost all the necessary supplies of clothing without the aid of the manufacturer or the shop-keeper. It was only when pursuits began to be diversified that the town began to grow. Then artisans found a place to ply their trade and the merchant found his field of usefulness and of gain increasing. Yet from the very beginning of its history Springfield gave evidence of its future line of development. Flouring, woolen, and carding mills were early built, their owners taking advantage of the streams to furnish power for driving the machinery. This at once attracted attention to communities far and near, whose people came to secure the advantages these mills afforded. These visits were of great benefit also to the storekeeper, for it brought to him purchasers from distant as well as near-by settlements, who in turn still further spoke to their neighbors and friends of the opportunities that the town gave to all.

As the years passed by, new and varied interests were demanded, and the citizens of Springfield were found ready to expand their facilities to meet the growing wants of society. Their spirit of enlargement and enterprise has always been ready and

willing, and by it there has been built up the great and varied manufacturing concerns that abound to-day. Without the opportunities afforded by the location and these supported and enlarged by the spirit of the founders and their successors, our city would not have advanced to its present dimensions, but have remained a country town no larger than the country immediately around it would support.

With the planting of the town there sprang up the Church and the School, necessary aids to the moral and intellectual growth of any community. Private schools, academies, female seminaries and college have been established and received the support of the people. All these institutions have contributed much to the spirit, intelligence and prosperity of Springfield. Along with these has grown up the Public Library, which has become a source of great pleasure and profit to the people, and scarcely second to none of the features that exist for the benefit of all. But the best of all things we have is the spirit of enterprise that characterizes our citizens. Without it no progress could be made in the many avenues that are opened up to us for trade, and for the arts of production. In importance it is far above all material or commercial interests and advantages. It helps to conquer difficulties, seeks out and enters new fields and, if such a thing be possible, brings success anywhere and everywhere. For a hundred years that spirit has been fostered, and it will be with us, no doubt, for another century.

Old City Hall. Erected 1848.

New City Building. Erected 1888-90.

II

PREPARATION FOR THE CENTENNIAL.

COMMITTEES, PROGRAM.

The proposition to hold a Centennial in honor of the completion of one hunderd years in the life and growth of Springfield was first made in the Clark County Historical Society, early in 1900. After due consideration the Society concluded that the movement should take a broad scope and be made an affair of the citizens of our city, and for that purpose a general meeting should be called to consider its feasibility and its importance.

To make such a call more impressive and urgent upon the people, it was sent forth over the following signatures:

B. F. Prince, President of the Clark County Historical Society.

C. J. Bowlus, Mayor of Springfield.

Joseph Spangenberger, President of the City Council.

John W. Burk, President of the Board of Trade.

W. H. Schaus, President of the Commercial Club.

This invitation brought together a goodly number of citizens in the Council Chamber on the evening of March 13, 1900. The object of the meeting being fully stated, there followed a free and full discussion of the advisability of observing the city's centennial in a manner becoming its importance and worthy of the character of a community which had achieved as much success as fell to the lot of Springfield. The conclusion was reached that it was eminently proper to observe the event with its appropriate ceremonies. To carry out this view it was voted to appoint a General Committee of Seven who should have charge of the celebration, fixing the time for holding it, appointing all subcommittees, and looking after all necessary details that would be connected with so important a project.

The committee appointed was composed of the following persons: Judge F. M. Hagan, Professor B. F. Prince, Dr. John H. Rodgers, Captain E. L. Buchwalter, Mr. John Foos, Mr. W. H.

Schaus, and Mr. D. Q. Fox. The committee held its first meeting March 13, 1900, in the rooms of the Commercial Club, at which place, through the kindness of the members of that club, all but two of the numerous subsequent meetings were held. Judge F. M. Hagan was elected President, B. F. Prince Secretary and D. Q. Fox Treasurer.

After its organization the committee began to lay plans for the proper celebration of the anniversary, and which it greatly desired to make worthy of so great an occasion. It outlined and discussed various ways, but reached its final conclusion with great unanimity of sentiment.

On March 29th the General Committee decided on the following subjects, each to be committed to the care of a special committee, afterwards named as follows:

City Government, with Its Departments—C. J. Bowlus, Chairman; D. Z. Gardner, R. Q. King, A. R. Ludlow, J. S. Elliott, M. L. Milligan.

The Bar—A. P. L. Cochran, Chairman; J. F. McGrew, Oscar T. Martin, John L. Zimmerman, John L. Plummer.

The Medical Profession—Dr. H. H. Seys, Chairman; Dr. J. M. Miller, Dr. J. M. Buckingham, Dr. R. B. House, Dr. C. W. Russell.

Religious Organizations—George H. Fullerton, D. D., Chairman; Rev. Father W. H. Sidley, C. W. Barnes, D. D., Charles S. Kay, David H. Bauslin, D. D., Charles E. Folger, Chandler Robbins, Rev. N. H. Talbott.

The Press—R. S. Thompson, Chairman; Clifton M. Nichols, Harry E. Rice, James A. Linn, Walter Harrison, T. E. Harwood, L. Weixelbaum.

Education—Prof. John S. Weaver, Chairman; Prof. Carey Boggess, Prof. Charles G. Heckert, D. D., Prof. A. E. Taylor, Mrs. L. B. Earnest, Miss Alice M. Mower, Prof. R. J. Nelson, Prof. William H. Weir.

Commercial Interests—O. F. Hypes, Chairman; P. E. Bancroft, Edward Wren, E. B. Hopkins, S. B. Stiles, H. L. Sawyer, Henry Wiseman, George K. Sharpe.

Manufactures—Governor Asa S. Bushnell, Chairman; O.

S. Kelly, Frank R. Packham, Frank M. Bookwalter, W. S. Thomas, P. E. Montanus, S. E. Baker.

Labor and Labor Organizations—T. J. Creager, Chairman; George P. Oates, James S. Stimmel, D. C. Lawrance, Jacob Miller.

Agriculture—R. L. Holman, Chairman; J. C. Williams, John H. Blose, James Hatfield, William Jenkins, Silas Printz, George Reid, Eli Hunter, Joseph Detrick, Colonel M. Cheney.

Fraternal Organizations—Pearl M. Cartmell, Chairman; John Parsons, Zachary Taylor, L. M. Harris, H. L. Schaeffer.

The Military—General J. Warren Keifer, Chairman; Colonel Charles Anthony, Captain Mark A. Smith, James A. Dicus, W. R. Burnett.

Women's Work and Organizations—Mrs. F. M. Hagan, Chairman; Miss Jessie Good, Miss Henrietta Moore, Mrs. W. F. Werheim, Miss Mae McCormick, Mrs. Harry Bean, Mrs. H. G. Marshal, Mrs. T. J. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. W. H. Grant, Mrs. E. N. Lupfer, Mrs. J. H. Rabbitts, Mrs. R. S. Thompson, Mrs. T. J. Casper, Mrs. H. S. Bradley, Miss Eva Carson.

On December 3d the various committees were called to meet with the General Committee, at which time the general work of the Centennial was discussed and the special duties of each committee were outlined. It was desired that each committee should have an early meeting, form its plans of operation, and appoint some one to prepare a paper giving an account of the origin and development of the particular interests embraced within the title of the committee. At an adjourned meeting held December 18th most of the special committees reported, showing that now the real work in preparation for the celebration was in progress. At this meeting also a full discussion of what the celebration ought to be was had. It indicated that a number of persons were giving thought to the work and were desirous to make the event worthy of our city.

From this time forward the chairman of each special committee was called to meet with the General Committee, which brought the various departments into close touch with the general management, and showed where pressure, if needed, should be applied.

The time of holding the celebration was orginally fixed for the first week in September, 1901, but owing to Labor Day, State Fair, and other interests occurring at that time, it became necessary to change the date, which was finally fixed from August 4th to 10th, the first day to be Religious Day, at which time the paper on the religious organizations of the city would be read.

At the beginning of February the matter of meeting the expenses incurred in the matter of carrying forward the work came up for discussion. As a result Governor A. S. Bushnell, Mr. John Foos and Mr. D. Q. Fox were appointed to nominate a Finance Committee, who should secure the funds necessary for the enterprise. They subsequently reported the following names: E. L. Buchwalter, Chairman; W. H. Schaus, C. J. Bowlus, Charles H. Pierce, Robert Johnson, O. F. Hypes, Charles W. Constantine, Pearl M. Cartmell, Henry Wiseman, Theodore L. Troupe, William Kleeman, W. F. Foos, John W. Burk, D. F. Snyder, J. S. Crowell, Herman Voges, Sr., H. J. Rober, James S. Stimmel, R. L. Holman, J. B. Cartmell, E. B. Hopkins.

The Nominating Committee also brought in a budget of expenses, which served well as a guide for the amount of money to be raised. The same committee, at a subsequent meeting, was made an Executive Committee, to whom all matters of contract and detail were referred. They proved themselves most efficient in the management of all that pertained to the celebration and were ready at all times to direct and give advice to those who desired it.

To further advance the practical work of the Centennial, a Director General, in the person of Mr. I. Ward Frey, was appointed. Mr. Frey at once entered upon his duties, secured headquarters, a clerk, and such appliances as were necessary to a vigorous and effective management. He was unremitting in his labors and the success of the celebration gave proof of his efficiency and wise judgment.

To make the Centennial more instructive and entertaining, it was decided to secure an old log cabin and move it to the grounds, or construct a new one after the fashion of those that were built a century ago. The latter project was alone found feasible, and a double log cabin was built, covered with clapboards,

supplied with clay and stick chimneys, and in its furnishings made to appear as nearly as possible like those of olden times. Its care was given to the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, who gathered many relics of the past with which they adorned the cabin and made it attractive to the many thousands of visitors who entered its doors. The Daughters had various souvenirs which were sought for by many to keep as a reminder of a happy event in their experience, made so largely by the open hospitality of the ladies who had the place in charge.

The final program for Centennial Week was as follows:

SUNDAY, AUGUST 4.

RELIGIOUS DAY.

Rev. George H. Fullerton, D. D., Chairman.

Exercises at 2:30 p. m., at the Fair Grounds.

Doxology—"Praise God, From Whom All Blessings Flow."
Invocation.....By Rev. W. H. Sidley
Anthem.....By the Choir
Reading of Scriptures.....By S. F. Breckenridge, D. D.
Prayer.....By Rev. C. M. Van Pelt
Hymn—"All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name".....By the Choir
Historical Paper—"Origin of the Churches and Other Religious Organizations of the City and Clark County".....
.....By Dr. Isaac Kay
Hymn—"My Country, 'Tis of Thee".....By the Choir
Benediction.....By Rev. A. C. McCabe, D. D.

(Music for these services was furnished by an old-fashioned choir of five hundred voices.)

MONDAY, AUGUST 5.

FORMAL OPENING DAY.

Governor A. S. Bushnell, Chairman.

Parade at 10:30 a. m. of all City Officials, Police and Fire Departments, Manufacturers and Commercial Interests.

An Exhibition by the Police and Fire Departments at the Fair Grounds.

Opening Address.....By Judge F. M. Hagan

Paper—"A Century of Commercial Life".....By O. F. Hypes

Paper—"Incorporation of Springfield and City Government"..
.....By D. Z. Gardner

Paper—"Our Manufacturing Interests: History and Present Conditions".....By W. S. Thomas

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TUESDAY, AUGUST 6.

PIONEER DAY.

A. P. L. Cochran, Esq., Chairman.

Paper—"Bench and Bar".....By Hon. William M. Rockel

Paper—"History of the Medical Profession of Clark County"
.....By Dr. H. H. Seys

Interesting speeches by some of the first and oldest settlers of Clark County.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7.

MILITARY DAY.

General J. W. Keifer, Chairman.

Parade at 10:30 a. m. of all soldiers' and sailors' organizations and soldiers of all wars of Clark County.

Address—"Camp Fires and Military Maneuvers".....
.....By General Keifer

THURSDAY, AUGUST 8.

FRATERNAL DAY.

Judge F. M. Hagan, Chairman.

Paper—"Fraternal Organizations".....By P. M. Cartmell

Exhibition Drills.....
By Boys and Girls of Masonic, I. O. O. F. and Pythian Homes
Display of Secret Societies.....By Uniformed Ranks
Paper—"The Press".....By Clifton M. Nichols

FRIDAY, AUGUST 9.

LABOR AND AGRICULTURE DAY.

R. L. Holman, Chairman.

Parade by all labor organizations of the city.
Paper—"Labor and Labor Organizations".....By T. J. Creager
Paper—"Early Agriculture in Clark County"..By J. C. Williams

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10.

EDUCATIONAL AND WOMANS' DAY.

MORNING.

Mrs. F. M. Hagan, Chairman.

Display by Members of City and County Schools.
Paper—"Woman's Clubs".....By Mrs. E. L. Buchwalter
Paper—"Women's Work for Charity".....
.....By Mrs. Amaziah Winger
Paper—"Woman's Work in the Civil War".....
.....By Mrs. Clifton M. Nichols

AFTERNOON.

Prof. John S. Weaver, Chairman.

Paper—"A Century of Educational Work in Springfield"....
.....By Prof. W. H. Weir

Various displays were made on the Fair Grounds indicative of the growth and prosperity of Springfield and Clark County

Many of the manufacturing firms were well represented in the new hall, built partly for this exhibition, with all kinds of machinery, the products of their factories. Along with the new implements of splendid make there were others that were built thirty, forty, and even fifty years ago. Some were exhibited that have been in use for nearly thirty years, and still doing good work, showing the good quality of the material used in their construction and the scientific principles upon which they were built—facts for which Springfield machinery has long been famous. The older machinery was much more clumsy and much heavier than that of recent make; neither was it capable of so many uses as that made at present The old could perform a single operation. If a reaper, it could cut the grain; in the next process it could throw it off in bundles for the binders who followed; but now, in addition, it can do the binding and drop the sheaves in bunches, as convenience may demand. The evolution of machines for lightening man's toils, a process that has its great history in the last one hundred years, and has experienced most of its advancement in the last twenty-five, is one of the wonders of mankind. Springfield, through its inventors and manufacturers, has had a great part in this wonderful evolution, which could be seen in the contrast between the machinery made forty and fifty years ago and that produced in recent years.

Another display that received much attention from visitors was that made by the Clark County Historical Society. There were many specimens in the collection of the art of prehistoric man, showing the implements which served him in war and in peace, and which indicated the hard life that befell him when he was born into this world. The utilizing of the forces of nature to serve man's wants, such as are used to-day, were unknown to him, and a life of mere animal force was about as much as he knew in his experience.

Of the things representing the methods and means used by the pioneers to supply their wants, there were many articles. Conspicuous among them was the plow with wooden mold-board and iron point, which in the loose, virgin soil, served well the farmer in breaking up the ground; the sickle with which he cut his grain; the flail with which he beat out the kernel; the hominy mortar,

made in this case from a walnut tree, in which the pioneer put his corn, poured over it boiling water, and then with an iron wedge placed in a handle for a pestle, beat or stamped it until the leathery coating of each grain was removed, and was then ready for the house-keeper's art; the flax break, the hackle, the little spinning wheel, implements necessary to produce the thread out of which linen was made for many kinds of domestic use; the crane which swung in the old-fashioned chimney, and which, hung with various kettles, was readily adjusted over the fire; and many other things that showed something of the life of our ancestors. Though these methods were far inferior to those of our day, yet those who used them were as happy as we, and wrought their work in gaining a livelihood and in building up the forces of society with great contentment of mind. Those who lived in those far-off days, and who have lingered long enough to experience something of the great improvements of our times, have kept pace well with the great strides that the last twenty-five years have made, showing that it is not the things that men possess that make them great and noble, but their spirit and aspirations which lead them to adapt themselves to the times and circumstances under which they live.

One of the finest and most suggestive displays was that presented by the City Schools. There were drawings, pictures, maps, all free hand, commencing with the lowest grades and ascending to the highest. That many of them could be made without any measuring instrument other than the eye, was a wonder to all who saw them. Some of the maps seemed as perfect as though made by the most delicate machinery. There were no examples of what the children of early times could do. It is more probable that they did little in the field of map-drawing, but spent their time in learning to read, write, and cipher. That some of them learned to be good pensmen, an investigation of the earlier records of the Recorder's office will clearly show. But nothing like the school display in the building set apart for it in Centennial Week was ever dreamed in the days of pioneer life.

An attempt was made to gather all books printed in Clark County or written by one of its inhabitants. A fair and worthy collection was made, but it was impossible under the conditions

to gather all. But the number displayed was a surprise to many. They did not know that our people had been so active in producing books, some of them of great historical value; others poetical and literary, and others again belonging to travels and to the class of novels.

III

RELIGIOUS DAY.

The first service of the Centennial was held on Sunday, August 4th, and, appropriately, was religious in character. The large gathering held in a mammoth tent erected on the Fair Grounds showed that the people were interested, and was a prophecy of the success of the celebration. About five thousand people were crowded into the tent, who were eager listeners to the rendering of the program elsewhere given. The large choir, under the direction of Mr. George H. Linn, rendered a number of old hymns and anthems popular a half century ago. They carried the minds of the older people present back to the days of their youth and made them feel that they were living again in a period that has long since become a dream. Dr. George H. Fullerton, the Chairman of the day, appropriately said:

"It is certainly fitting to recognize the hand of God after He has given us this beautiful city, which we call home. It is fitting to begin this week by a religious service of this kind. Religion is the foundation of morality. You can have no stable morality without religion. No city, no family, no State, can live without moralty. It is fitting that we first recognize God.

"We meet under circumstances different from those under which our fathers met one hundred years ago. Yet they sang the same songs; worshiped the same God and had the same object in view that we have to-day. The forests and the groves were their temples in the summer. They enjoyed what we enjoy. They lived under the same blessing of God and the same prosperity that we enjoy."

DR. ISAAC KAY.

THE RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS OF SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, DURING THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

BY DR. ISAAC KAY.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: As part of a general plan adopted by the Executive Committee of the Springfield (O.) Centennial Celebration, to be observed this week, I have been requested to prepare a paper, a part of which is to be read on this occasion, briefly reviewing the religious history and denominational developments of Springfield, for the past hundred years of its existence. Of all the subjects assigned for consideration during the exercises of this Centennial occasion, none could possibly be of any higher importance. That great American statesman, Daniel Webster, declared in one of his masterpieces of forensic oratory, that the sincere worship of God by the people, was a thing vitally related to the very foundation principles of all good and successful human government. The voice of history certainly indicates that the religious convictions and devout character of those who first settled upon the Atlantic seaboard of this country, constituted the chief factors, under God's providence, in establishing what may be called and fairly considered the best Civil Government on earth.

So it is not the least pleasing thought connected with the early annals and subsequent moral growth of Springfield, that Christian institutions, and the religious life of many individuals had entered into its affairs, almost from the very start. Aside

from an isolated pious person, here and there, nearly the whole religious history of Springfield would involve its churches, its Sunday Schools, and in later years its Christian Associations and Leagues. We shall now take up as many as possible of these sources of religious power, and show their relation to our moral and spiritual development, as a community. In attempting to notice these institutions, in their organized form and operations, we will necessarily have to be very brief with them all. And, now, please allow me to state, once for all, that my principal sources of information have been threefold: *First*, those simple, but beautiful and instructive, annals of early Springfield, which, some years ago, were written by the late Dr. John Ludlow, and published at the time, in one of our daily newspapers. These literary contributions, from such a facile pen, have been left as a valuable heritage to the present generation and to coming posterity as well. My *second* source of information has been a faithful and scholarly production, in the line of local history, written, more than twenty years ago, by our distinguished fellow-townsman, Oscar T. Martin, Esq., and incorporated as Part Four into the elaborate and instructive History of Clark County, which was issued in the year 1881; and, *thirdly*, all the facts pertaining to the last twenty-five or thirty years have been derived from numerous interviews and correspondences with our various city pastors and church clerks, and from conversations with aged surviving members of existing churches, and to all these I am under lasting obligations for their painstaking favors in this behalf.

From the time that James Demint, with his family, came from Kentucky, in 1799, and commenced dwelling in his double log cabin, situated on the north side of Lagonda or Buck Creek, upon the site now occupied by our Northern School House, there were no white dwellers here, until the year 1801, when Griffith Foos' family and several others from the same State, came and settled in what is now known as Springfield. They built themselves log-cabin homes, after having selected lots already laid out by Messrs. Demint and Daugherty, and soon a number of pioneers came in, and settled down, as citizens, until in the year 1804, there were about a dozen houses in the place. Among the principal residents, at that time, were James Demint, John Daugherty, Griffith

Foos, Charles Stowe, John Reed, James Lowrey, J. Fields and two Frenchmen named Duboy and Lucoy, who dealt in goods suitable, mostly, for the Indian trade. Even during this short while, above named, the agencies of evil were here, several years in advance of the time when Christian work had begun to exert its beneficial influence upon the community. Whiskey, gambling, profanity, and occasional fighting, were all in evidence, but perhaps, not to an unusual extent, as compared with other pioneer settlements.

The very first preaching ever held in Springfield was at Mr. Griffith Foos' log tavern, as early as 1803, first by a Rev. Mr. Thomas, a Baptist minister, and afterwards, at long intervals, by preachers of other evangelical denominations. But these irregular ministrations resulted, as it seems, in no church organization of any kind.

In the Spring of 1804, a Mr. Walter Smallwood, with his wife, came to Springfield from Virginia, purchased a lot on the south side of Main street, and built a residence near where the Western House now stands. Mr. Smallwood was a blacksmith and not a member of any church, nor was he a professor of religion. His wife was a woman of superior intelligence, cultivated manners and very active in all matters pertaining to the moral and social improvement of the little community. She became a prime mover and original member of what was called the Methodist Society, of that time, and she contiued to labor in that sphere until 1806, when several persons of this religious affinity organized themselves in what should be regarded as the First Methodist Church of Springfield. Whilst speaking of this time as one of religious dearth and gloom, we have occasion to note the life of this Christian woman, especially, and to regard her as a sort of morning star, in the opening up of the religious day. She was said to have been remarkably gifted in prayer, and her choice words and sweet voice, melting in its tenderness, were frequently heard in supplication in seasons of social worship, at her church. The character and work of this good woman would naturally claim our strong interest in her history.

Mrs. Smallwood was the mother of six children—three boys and three girls—all of whom reached mature years, and, under the

early teaching of their pious mother, identified themselves with the church and engaged in its active work. Her burning and shining light, amid the irreligious atmosphere surrounding her early life, had doubtless hurried the coming of a better religious era in Springfield.

For several years individual Christians had assembled themselves occasionally for worship, but in a somewhat unorganized capacity. Their usual place of meeting was at Nathaniel Pinkerd's log school house, on the northeast corner of Main and Market streets, where a deep religious feeling was experienced by many, who soon after began to look toward a regular church organization.

As we wish to consider the religious denominations, in chronological order so far as possible, and inasmuch as the Methodist people seem to have been the pioneers in this regard, we shall make a note of their work, first, and follow the destinies of that denomination down to the present time.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Methodist ministers belonging to the old Mad River and Springfield Circuits had been preaching in Springfield at stated times, commencing as early as the year 1805, with Rev. John Thompson in charge. He was followed in 1807 by Revs. A. McGuire and Isaac Quinn; and then again the appointees on the Springfield Circuit in 1808 and 1809 were Revs. T. Milligan, J. Davidson, W. Mitchell, Hezekiah Shaw, William Young and Saul Henkle. Rev. Saul Henkle was the first settled minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Springfield. He came from Hardin County, Virginia, in the Spring of 1800. He had a wife, and a child two months old. He moved into a log house built by Archibald Lowrey, which was first occupied as a tavern, and he lived there until 1825, when he removed to his new brick house on High street. He was spoken of as a devout Christian, whose chief aim in life was to promote the glory of God and the moral and religious welfare of the people. His ministerial life covered a period of twenty-eight years, during which time he preachd almost constantly, and was present at almost every marriage and funeral occasion. In 1827 he edited and published a religious paper,

called "The Gospel Trumpet," and he performed all the labor himself at his own residence. He was described as a little below the ordinary height, of slender form,a little inclined to stoop, and had a remarkably bright and pleasant face, and a manner indicating his ministerial character. He was rather slow of speech, but quite choice in his use of words, and his thoughts were elevating and instructive. He died in Springfield in the year 1837, leaving a widow, who was a lady of superior Christian character. She survived him thirty-seven years.

The records go to show that to the Methodist Episcopal Church belongs the credit of first establishing public worship as an organization, though they did not erect their church building until the year 1814, four years after one had been built by the Christian Society, of which we will speak later on. This first-named Methodist Episcopal Church was built during the pastoral charge of Revs. Joseph Tatum and Joseph Oglesby, when the Mad River Circuit had a membership of 1,200. The incumbents of the Springfield Station for the next nineteen years may be summarized as follows: Rev. Abbott Goddard, for 1815; Moses Crume and Henry Bascom, 1816; Walter Griffith and William Williams, 1817; John Sale and John Strange, 1818; Russel Biglow and Robert W. Finley, 1820; A. McLean, 1821; Thomas S. Hitt and George W. Maley, 1822; James Collard and John J. Taylor, 1823; William Larnin, 1824; James T. Wells and George Gatch, 1825; Augustus Eddy and Levi White, 1826 and 1827; Burroughs Westlake and Alfred M. Lorain, 1828 and 1829; Levi White and Elias Potter, 1830; William H. Raper and James T. Donahoe, J. W. Reagan, Richard Braudruff and Joseph Hill then served as supplies until 1833. In 1833 William H. Raper being Presiding Elder of the Lebanon District, the new Springfield Circuit was formed with a membership of 950; the first preachers' under this arrangement being Revs. Joshua Boucher, J. P. Taylor and A. Sellers. It was during this year that the church edifice was built at the southeast corner of Columbia and Market streets. It was large, two stories in height, with a gallery, and afforded ample room for the largest congregations that were likely to assemble in the town at that day. The church was without a belfry, and was called together at the ringing of the Court House bell,

which, by arrangement, was rung at the same hour on the Sabbath for all the churches in the place. Afterward a belfry and a bell were procured, the bell being the same as now in use at the Central M. E. Church, on the northwest corner of Center and High streets. This is the same organization, which was removed, later, from its old location on the corner of Columbia and Market streets.

In 1834 Revs. Joshua Boucher and Granville Moody were in charge of Springfield Circuit, with Rev. William H. Raper as Presiding Elder. This church was then continuously served by pastors as follows: For the years of 1835 and 1836, Revs. William A. Barrett, John Alexander, Michael Marley, E. B. Chase and Joseph Gasner; Mifflin Harker and James L. Grover, for 1837; M. Harker and Solomon Howard, 1838; William Young and Samuel Clark, with Zachariah Connell as Presiding Elder, 1839. In 1840, the charge at Springfield became a station, with Rev. William Young as pastor and a membership of 330. The pastorates were then continued as follows: Solomon Howard, in 1841; John W. Weakley, 1842 and 1843; William Herr, 1844; Uriah Heath, 1845; Randolph P. Foster, 1846 and 1847; Charles Elliott, 1848.

About this time a portion of the old church colonized and formed the High Street M. E. Church, the two bodies being served by Revs. Charles Elliott and Solomon Howard. In 1849 and 1850, the parent organization was supplied by Rev. Maxwell P. Gaddis, when there was a membership of 446. Then came Rev. Granville Moody, in 1853 and 1854; Rev. James F. Chalfant, 1855; Joseph Newson, 1856; W. T. Ellsworth, 1857 and 1858; M. Dustin, 1859; Charles Ferguson, 1860 and 1861.

In 1862, the church having sold its old property on Columbia street, purchased a lot and commenced building on the northwest corner of Center and High streets, and took the name of the Central M. E. Church of Springfield. The line of pastors then continued as follows: Rev. S. L. Yourtee, 1863 to 1865; J. W. Cassett, 1866 and 1867; Asbury Lowrey, 1868; S. A. Brewster, 1869, 1870 and 1871; C. W. Ketchum, 1872, 1873 and 1874; E. T. Wells, 1875, 1876 and 1877; W. A. Robinson, 1878, 1879 and 1880; A. B. Leonard, 1883 to 1886; William Runyan, 1886 to

1887; John Pearson, September 1, 1887 to 1888; Thomas N. Pearne, from September 1, 1888, to 1890; C. W. Barnes, 1890 to 1894; C. W. Rishell, 1894-95; V. F. Brown, 1895-99, and C. M. Van Pelt, from September 1, 1899, to the present, when the membership is 950, and the Sunday school has an average attendance of 398.

The present building, erected in 1862, at a cost of $22,000, added materially to the architectural beauty of the city, and constitutes a busy headquarters of Christian activity. This venerable M. E. Church has had seventy-one pastors since its existence of ninety-five years, which, perhaps, with the exception of one or two other churches, is the greatest number of pastors which has ever served any other church in the State of Ohio during the century just past. Springfield should thank God for the high privilege of having had such a religious organization, all these years, in its midst.

HIGH STREET M. E. CHURCH.

The High Street Methodist Episcopal Church of Springfield, organized in April, 1849, with about 80 members, and has since become quite an efficient factor in the Christian cause here in this city. Levi Reinhart, Edmund Ogden, Christopher Thompson, L. N. Olds, John M. Young and S. S. Moler constituted the Board of Trustees. Their first church building was dedicated July 27, 1851, Rev. John Dillon, afterward professor in Drew Theological Seminary, preaching the sermon on the occasion. The pastors of this charge sucessively were as follows: Revs. Isaac Dillon, in 1849; John S. Inskip, 1850; John W. Weakley, 1851; William H. Southerland, 1852-53; M. Dustin, 1854-55; John F. Marley, 1855-56; W. I. Fee, 1857-58; Allen Trimble Thompson, 1860; George C. Crum, 1861-62; A. B. Wambaugh, 1864; G. H. Dart, 1865-66-67; Thomas Collett, 1868-69-70. During this last-named pastorate the church edifice was remodeled at a cost of $18,000. Thence onward the pastors were: Rev. Lucien Clark, from 1871 to 1874; William L. Hypes, 1874; S. B. Smith, 1875; F. G. Mitchell, 1876-77-78; Thomas J. Harris, 1879, during whose pastorate the membership was about 350. Next in the pastorates were: John F. Marlay, 1882-85; R. H. Rust, 1885-90; John R. Shannon, 1890-91;

A. H. Lucas, 1891-95; John A. Story, 1895-1901. Number of church membership, 500, and of Sunday school, 300.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH.

The second colony from the First, or Central Methodist Episcopal Church was organized into a church under the most favorable auspices, and took the name of the St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church of Springfield. This plan was effected on the 10th day of February, 1880, and involved the hearty and enthusiastic co-operation of 150 persons, many of whom were veteran Christian workers. They purchased a very fine, elevated lot, situated on the west side of Yellow Springs street, and erected upon it one of the most beautiful brick church edifices in the city, nearly one-third of which was contributed by Mr. P. P. Mast, one of Springfield's most liberal and philanthropic citizens, and who was a faithful member of the church thus benefitted.

The organization of this church was formed in February, 1880, with 166 charter members, including the following prominent persons: Mr. and Mrs. P. P. Mast, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Deardorf, Mr. and Mrs. John Leuty, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Houck, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Stafford, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Parsons, Mrs. E. S. Vale, and Mrs. M. E. Kinney. The church building was commenced in the Spring of 1880, was finished in September, 1881, and dedicated by Bishop J. W. Wiley May 7, 1882; Rev. S. A. Brewster and Rev. W. N. Brodbeck, pastor, participated in the exercises. The estimated cost of the building was $45,000. The following is the list of pastors: Rev. W. N. Brodbeck, from September, 1880, to September, 1883; J. W. Bushong, 1883-84; Henry Tuckley, 1884-87; Thomas E. Collett, 1887-88; J. R. Shannon, 1888-89; G. W. Gullette, 1889-90; G. W. Dubois, 1890-92; Paul C. Curnick, 1892-97; J. W. McGruder, 1897-99, and J. W. Peters, present pastor. The present membership of the church is 462, and number of officers, teachers and scholars of the Sunday school is 242.

CLIFTON AVENUE M. E. CHURCH.

The organization of the Clifton Avenue M. E. Church followed the organization of the Sabbath school and prayer meet-

ing. The idea of the organization originated in the Central M. E. Church of this city. The first session of the Sabbath school was held Sabbath afternoon, March 11, 1894; the first prayer meeting was held March 16, 1894. The first revival services were conducted by Rev. C. W. Barnes, the pastor of Central M. E. Church, during the week preceding Easter, in 1894. So encouraging was the great interest taken in the devotional meetings and Sabbath school, that it was determined to enter upon a church organization. The first step in this direction was a meeting called for consultation with the Presiding Elder, J. F. Marlay, D. D., by the pastor, C. W. Barnes, at the parsonage, June 19, 1894. There were present at the parsonage Rev. Dr. J. F. Marlay, Rev. C. W. Barnes, J. Griffith, J. S. Comer, J. B. Perrin, B. F. Kiplinger, and J. N. Wommer.

These five laymen were appointed to secure financial pledges for the coming year, and the pastor was instructed to secure a list of persons who would enter the new church. The number secured was about one hundred, and the formal organization of the church was acomplished August 13, 1894. The first Trustees were J. N. Wommer, J. Griffith, B. B. Littleton, W. S. Richardson and J. S. Comer. The first official board meeting of the new church was held August 21, 1894. The ladies organized an Aid Society August 26, 1894; the young ladies made a similar organization August 21, 1894.

On September 5-11, 1894, Bishop Goodsell appointed Rev. A. L. Brokaw, of Troy, as the first pastor of Clifton Avenue M. E. Church, who served one year. On September 3, 1895, Bishop Cyrus Foss appointed Rev. J. P. Shultz as pastor, who served two years. On September —, 1897, Rev. C. D. Muncey was appointed, and served three years. On September —, 1900, Rev. S. W. Campbell was appointed and is still serving as minister.

In November, 1899, the Springfield Methodist Union appointed Robert Johnson and Jeremiah Griffith a committee to purchase the church building from the Free-Will Baptist Society. This the committee did, and a united effort on the part of the church members and friends in the city enabled them to place the property in the church's name, for a home for the future. The property is well cleared of debt; but owing to this indebtedness, it has never been dedicated.

They have a membership of over 200 members and probationers, and are being equipped to assume their charge of upholding the Gospel banner.

The present Board of Trustees are: F. R. Henderson, Louis Jauch, W. T. Tullis, Jeremiah Griffith, Adam F. Fuhrman and W. A. Gibbs.

The Sabbath school enrollment is 285. The Superintendent is J. Griffith, and his assistants are Fred R. Henderson and W. A. Gibbs.

GRACE M. E. CHURCH.

The third off-shoot from the Central M. E. Church was the Grace M. E. Church, situated on West Main street, near the Pennsylvania House. This enterprise also was most liberally patronized from first to last by the personal labors and generous pecuniary aid of Mr. P. P. Mast, who became most thoroughly identified with its religious work. They built a neat, but sufficiently commodious frame house, in 1872, at a cost of $1,800, which was dedicated on Sunday, August 12, 1873, the sermon of the occasion being preached by Rev. Charles Ferguson. Albert Allen, Stanley De Long and seventy-two others were charter members. The pastors were as follows, each term beginning in September: Revs. B. F. Jackson, 1887; G. L. Tuft, 1887-88; W. I. Fee, 1890-91; A. C. Turrell, 1892-93; W. G. Warner, 1893-94; David Herr, 1895-96; E. M. Ellsworth, 1897-98-99; J. L. Duckwall, from September, 1900, to the present.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

What is now known as the North Street African Methodist Episcopal Church was, according to the most reliable tradition, organized about the year 1824. Even before that time a few Christian colored people, most of whom had once been slaves, were in the habit of gathering in their humble cabins, or barns, and holding religious services. Their first church building, one at first used as a school house, stood on the site of what was later known as the Bacon property, on East Main street. Then they purchased a little stone church, on Limestone street, near the creek. As the society continued to grow in numbers and means, it bought a small

brick edifice formerly belonging to the St. John Lutheran folks, located on East North street, where their present church now stands, for the sum of $800. On September 28, 1874, the body was legally incorporated, and preparations were commenced for building their present large brick edifice, which was completed during the year 1876, at a cost of about $12,000. Among the earliest preachers were the Revs. Thomas Lawrence, Fayette Davis, and Mr. Kingman. We have secured the following list of pastors, besides the ones already mentioned, so far as possible, from the most accessible records, since 1879, their terms of service commencing and ending in October of the respective years: Rev. J. W. Gazaway was pastor from 1880 to 1882; Rev. J. H. Jackson, from 1882 to 1884; O. S. Ross, from 1883 to 1884; W. T. Maxwell, from 1887 to 1889; Robert Johnson, from 1889 to 1890; R. C. Ransom, from 1890 to 1893; Rev. ———— ————, from 1893 to 1896; W. H. Coston, from 1896 to 1897; William J. Johnson, from 1897 to 1899, and from October, 1899, to this time, Rev. J. S. Ferguson. The present membership of this church is 400, and the number of Sunday school pupils is 125; teachers, 11, and officers, 10.

CENTER STREET AFRICAN M. E. CHURCH.

This church was organized May 5, 1867, by nine persons coming from the old North Street A. M. E. Church, but under the auspices of the Cincinnati, or White, Conference. They bought a lot on South Center street, between Clark and Fair streets, June 6, 1867, for which they paid $300, and on this was built a comfortable one-story frame house, which was named Wiley Chapel. The following ministers have been pastors: Revs. Scott Ward, from October 30, 1867, to 1868; S. Dodridge, March 20, 1868; H. Butler, 1870, six months; G. Downer, 1870-72; William Eckels, 1872-73; W. W. Johnson, February to July, 1873; A. H. Price, 1873-74; A. W. Hargrave, 1874; Scott Ward, 1874-78; M. McCoomer, 1878-79; Thomas Tompkins, 1879-80; then A. Jamison for one year; A. H. Price for one year; H. W. Tate, three years; J. H. Morland, one year; W. S. Langford, one year; G. W. Ziegler, two years; G. A. Sissel, one year; W. H. Simmons, one year; W. A. White, two years; Joseph Courtney, one year; W. B. Har-

ris, two years; N. H. Tolbert, five years, and this is the first year of the present incumbent (1901), W. M. Langford. This makes twenty-four pastors in all. The membership is now 225.

ALLEN CHAPEL A. M. E. CHURCH.

This church, located on the corner of Boler and Clifton streets, was organized on May, 1881. The opening sermon was preached by Rev. B. F. Lee, then President of Wilberforce College, now Bishop. There were seven charter members, and the following is a list of pastors since the organization: Revs. C. W. Crosby, Alex. Smith and R. G. Blunt, 1882; O. P. Ross, 1883; Jesse Henderson, 1884-85; D. Dorsey, 1886, Rev. Joseph Artope filling out his year; Rev. W. N. Tate, 1888; Rev. C. Phelps, 1889; Rev. M. E. Davis, 1890-91-92-93; Rev. G. W. Jackson, 1894; Rev. Jesse Smith, 1895; George Bundy, 1896; M. Mason, 1897; J. Maxwell, 1898; D. D. Lewis, 1899. Rev. Dr. A. H. Hill is the present pastor. No other statistics have been furnished the writer.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

The Methodist Protestant Church, located at first on North street, afterward on Washington street, and finally on Pleasant street, was organized in January, 1829, with twenty members, Revs. L. and M. Henkel taking an active part. There were then but three other churches in Springfield, namely, the Methodist Episcopal, the Presbyterian, and the Seceder, now United Presbyterian. The first pastor was Rev. A. McGuire, with Rev. Jonathan Floyd as colleague. In 1837 Rev. A. H. Bassett was pastor and also editor of the Methodist Recorder, the church paper. Rev. A. C. Barnes became pastor in 1838-39; David Croll, in 1840; O. P. Stephens, in 1843; James Pelan, in 1844; Reuben Rose, 1848-49; W. G. Fowler, 1849; Reuben Dalby, 1850; Charles H. Williams, 1851-52; N. S. Smith, 1853, at which time the membership was about one hundred. The succession was continued in the following order, but the dates of their services have not been accessible to the narrator: T. B. Graham, T. Heard, S. S. Bartlett, J. E. Snowden, J. B. Walker, J. W. McFarland, J. W. Ellis, J. W. Spring, W. E. Marsh, J. M. Flood, W. R. Parsons and others. This church having become weakened by deaths, re-

movals and lack of sufficient financial support, and other causes, finally disbanded their organization, sold their property, a good, substantial brick edifice on West Pleasant street, and the surviving membership became merged into the churches of other denominations. This organization, largely made up of earnest, industrious, godly men and women, existed in our midst for about sixty-five years, faithfully battling for Truth and Righteousness. Their existence had greatly blessed this community and the world.

THE CHRISTIAN DENOMINATION.

In trying to observe as nearly as possible a chronological order in regard to the origin of our local denominations, we will now return back as far as the years 1810-11, four years after the original organization of the Methodist Church, but three years before the latter had erected their first house of worship, the Christians, then sometimes called "New Lights," put up the first house of worship ever built in Springfield. This was accomplished largely under the patronage of Mr. Griffith Foos and a few others, from Kentucky, who seem at one time to have been members of that denomination, in their former home. This house was 20x30 feet, was built of logs and situated on the west side of Mill Run, a few rods west of where the Zimmerman Fountain now stands, on Center street. The subscriptions for this pioneer church edifice in Springfield consisted of part money, but mostly of dry goods, groceries, live stock, lumber and labor, on the part of those aiding in the work. Although put up under the auspices of these people belonging to the Christian denomination, as we learn, yet it was the understanding at the time that it was to be free for the use of all denominations. The organization, or whatever there was of it, lasted but fifteen years, and in 1825 the house for worshiping purposes was entirely abandoned.

We do not see or hear anything more of this denomination in Springfield, until in the Spring of 1881, when Elder C. J. Jones, an evangelist from Philadelphia, by way of renewing, or, rather, recommencing their denominational work in Springfield, came here, and, with the assistance of Rev. A. W. Coan, editor of "The Herald of Gospel Liberty," at Dayton, Ohio, began a series of meetings in Black's Opera House, which in a few months

eventuated in a church organization. As a result, these Christian people, within four months, purchased a valuable lot on West High street, between Mechanic and Plum streets, and built a neat, commodious chapel, capable of seating 600 persons. In this they were assisted by the liberal subscriptions of quite a number of large-hearted manufacturers and other business men. Many persons outside of the organization gave from $50 to $100 each. This new church building was dedicated to the worship of God on the 17th day of December, 1882, with a membership of nearly one hundred persons.

Rev. Mr. Jones remained as pastor of this church for two years, and was followed by Rev. J. M. McWhinney, for four months; Nicholas Summerbell, for eighteen months; Byron Long, for ten months; J. F. Strait, for two years; C. W. Choat, for nine months; E. D. Hammond, for three years; W. T. Warbinton, for two years; and Rev. Benjamin Mason, for three years.

The people of this denomination discard all written creeds, except the Holy Scriptures, and place much stress upon the tenet, concerning the direct influence of the Holy Spirit upon the human soul, and His vital importance in the conviction, conversion and sanctification of mankind. About this time the minds of many citizens were somewhat confused in regard to the nature and status of this new Christian movement. A popular misunderstanding concerning it was all the more natural and excusable from the fact that a large religious denomination, churches of which are located principally in Kentucky and other portions of the Southwest, generally calling themselves Disciples' Churches, and of whom the Rev. Alexander Campbell, President of Bethany College, Virginia, was a talented and distinguished leader, have also, in many instances of late, assumed the Catholic name, Christian Church. Frequent explanations about this matter became all the more necessary at the time from the fact that, during nearly the same dates as above mentioned, a church of this last-named branch of the Christian denominations was formed in this city, known as the

DISCIPLES' CHURCH OF CHRIST IN SPRINGFIELD.

It was established under the labors of Rev. A. Campbell, of Cincinnati, September 5, 1886. These good people finally erected

a neat and commodious frame edifice on the northeast corner of Mulberry and Yellow Springs streets, where church services and a Sunday school are regularly maintained. This house of worship, from foundation to finish, owing to delays, required from 1882 to 1893 in building, and was dedicated in 1894, Governor Ira B. Chase, of Indiana, delivering the dedication discourse. There is a present membership of 175, and there are 200 in the Sunday school. A complte list of pastors includes Rev. B. C. Black, who served from 1889 to 1890; E. W. Hammon, 1890-91; H. Elliott Ward, 1891-93; Horace Sibrell, 1893-94; J. P. Childs, 1895; E. T. Hayes, 1895-97; J. S. Bonham, 1898-99; W. A. Harp, 1899-1901. This church has had nine regular pastors.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Chronological order requires us next to notice the United Presbyterian Denomination.

I am indebted to my aged friend, William A. Barnett, Esq., for the following particulars in regard to the history of the United Presbyterian Church of this city. Mr. Barnett has been an intelligent and exemplary member, and firm supporter of this church for more than half a century, and he yet lives to bless our community with his presence. From him we learn that it is difficult to give the exact date of its first organization, which was effected under the name of the Associate Reform Presbyterian Church. This society, for the first nineteen years of its existence, was a branch of what is now the First United Presbyterian Church of Xenia, and the first minister was the Rev. John Steele, who came from Bourbon County, Kentucky, in 1817, at a salary of $500 per year for both congregations, preaching here one-fourth of the time, and the balance of the time in Xenia. Serving the double charge for nineteen years, his son, Rev. John Steele, Jr., says his father never missed but twice in filling his appointments here, and that was when he was sick, and during a protracted illness of Mrs. Steele. Mr. Steele left home on horseback early of Sabbath mornings and came to Mr. James Stewart's, six miles south of town, for breakfast, and then came to town and preached two sermons and returned home in the evening, having had a ride of forty miles. He resigned the double charge in 1836, and retired from the ministry, after preaching forty years.

In 1838 Rev. James F. Sawyer became pastor, for all of the time, and about this time the society became an organized congregation. On account of ill health, Mr. Sawyer gave up the charge in 1848. The Rev. Robert Henry was the next pastor, from December, 1850, until June, 1853. Rev. Joseph Clokey was pastor from March 1, 1855, to March 1, 1875. Rev. Joseph Kyle became pastor January 1, 1877, and continued until July, 1891. Rev. R. H. Hume, the present incumbent, became pastor June 1, 1892.

This society was incorporated by the Legislature of Ohio December 17, 1830. In May, 1858, the Associate Presbyterian and the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Churches united, and formed the United Presbyterian Church. The persons who were the nucleus of the congregation came from Rev. John Steele's congregation in Bourbon County, Kentucky. They were James Steele, Mr. Snodgrass, Mr. Kirkpatric (an elder), a son-in-law of Mr. Steele, and all relatives of Rev. Mr. Steele. At a later date, James Dallas, of near Urbana, and his brother, who resided in Springfield, James Bogle, Richey Wisley, James Stewart, David Cowan, George McCullough, John Goudy, Robert Goudy and Anthony Byrd were added to the society. Mr. Kirkpatric, James Steele, David Hunter, James Bogle and James Dallas were the first elders. At a later date William Cowan, William Kirkpatric, William Hunter and Mr. Hume were added to the society.

Before erecting a church building, the congregation, for want of a better place, worshiped in the second story of William McIntire's distillery, at the northeast corner of Columbia and Spring streets, the present location of the Blee Brewery. There was no evidence of any harm arising from so near contact with whisky; the spirits upstairs did not mingle with those below.

The first house of worship was a stone building, erected in North Limestone street, near Buck Creek, in or about 1819. The next building was erected in 1839, on Limestone street, south of High street, where James Carson & Company's store and the Kelly Building now stand. The present building at the corner of Mulberry and Limestone streets, was erected in 1886.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The First Presbyteran Church of Springfield was organized

July 17, 1819, with a membership of twenty-seven. Four years before its formation, the Rev. Archibald Steele was the regular supply, preaching once per month in such rooms as could be conveniently secured for that purpose. Mr. Steele was succeeded by Rev. Andrew Poague, who gave his services until 1825, when Rev. Franklin Putnam became the first regular pastor of the church. At this time the village had a population of 510; males, 285, and females, 225. In April, 1828, Rev. William J. Frazer succeeded as supply, and during his incumbency the first church edifice was built at a cost of $600. The Rev. William Gray acted as regular supply from February 27, 1830, to February 24, 1832. The Rev. John S. Galloway, who had been supply for four months, was finally ordained and installed as pastor October 4, 1832. He continued in this relation with marked success for nearly eighteen years, when he resigned, April 16, 1850, and took an appointment for service, as agent, of The American Bible Society. In 1848, two years before Mr. Galloway left Springfield, the old church building was taken down, and a new one, costing $12,000, was built on the same site, corner of Main and Fisher streets. The dedication sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Phineas Gurley, then of Dayton, but afterward of Washington, D .C.

The Rev. N. C. Burt, a man of eminent ability, was called as pastor, September 2, 1850, and served till June 19, 1855, when he resigned, to take charge of a church in Baltimore. After that the succession of pastors and times of service were as follows: Rev. William T. Findlay, from 1855 to 1858; Sylvester F. Scovel, from 1860 to 1866; T. A. Fullerton, from 1867 to 1871, during which time $3,000 were spent in improvements upon the church building. From 1871 to 1872, the pulpit was filled by Rev. George F. Cain; from 1872 to 1879, by Rev. J. W. McKnight, immediately after which the pulpit was supplied by Rev. J. B. Helwig, President of Wittenberg College, for eight months. Rev. W. C. Falconer, D. D., of St. Louis, was then called, and his installation took place November 9, 1880. His period of service was the longest, except one, in the history of the church. During this pastorate the Oakland Mission, at the East End, was materially developed and put upon a permanent footing; many special evangelistic meetings were held and important changes made in

the music in the church, and in other matters. On account of failing health, Dr. Falconer resigned April 13, 1891, and the Rev. A. A. Murphy, having been called, entered upon his pastorate, September 1, 1891, and closed June 18, 1894. During his term he secured the help, for a season, of the celebrated evangelist, Dr. Wilbur Chapman, with remarkably good results.

The Rev. Alexander Proudfit was called, January 9, 1894, and entered upon his Gospel labors February 17th, following. Whilst this servant of God was ardently engaged in the service of his Divine Master, he was suddenly called to lay down his work and receive the reward of his earthly ministry. He died on the last Friday in March, 1897. This is the first death that has ever ocurred to a pastor while in active service among this people. Dr. Proudfit's body was transferred to New Castle, Delaware, for interment. In just three weeks after this event the mortal remains of a former pastor, Rev. Dr. Falconer, were conveyed sorrowfully away from the church building to their final resting place in Ferncliff, our beautiful City of the Dead.

The Rev. John Clark Hill, D. D., of Chicago, the present pastor, was called March 2, 1898, and was installed on Wednesday, April 27th, of that same year.

During the many intervals occurring between the various pastorates, the church has been indebted to the following ministers, who had served faithfully in these contingencies, namely, Rev. Drs. John B. Helwig, Joel Swartz, S. A. Ort and J. W. H. Stuckenberg, all of Wittenberg College; Rev. Alexander Clark, of the Methodist Protestant Church, and others. Of those who were sent into the ministry from this church, may be mentioned Revs. Washington A. Hooper, Edwin B. Raffensperger, William H. McMeen, S. M. Crothers and Gilbert L. Wilson.

During its history of eighty-two years, this church has had seventeen pastors, averaging terms of five and one-half years each, and nearly 1,400 persons have been received into its communion, on confession of faith. The Sunday school was organized on the first Sabbath in August, 1829, with eight teachers and sixty scholars, with Mr. Walcot Spencer as Superintendent. This school seems to have been fully and faithfully officered, and in every way maintained, for the seventy-two years of its existence,

to the present. The average attendance for many years was about 275. In 1886, it was 297. A late resume of this good work ends in these words: "For 3,500 Sabbaths, true men and women, who would not work for gold or silver, here assembled to teach the youth of Springfield that there is something better than wealth and grander than fame, and that a good name is rather to be chosen than great riches."

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Second Presbyterian Church was a colony from the First, and was formed in 1860, with a membership of 106. In 1862 they purchased a lot on Limestone street for $4,000, and built thereon an edifice costing $18,000. The dedication services were held September 3, 1863. The church is a two-story brick, with the usual convenient arrangement for audience rooms, Sunday school and prayer meeting rooms, etc. The following is a list of pastors, with the dates of their services: Rev. E. R. Bower, from May, 1861, to July, 1867; Rev. P. H. Mowrey, from November, 1868, to September, 1873; Rev. W. H. Webb, from April 20, 1874, to February 21, 1886; Rev. George H. Fullerton, from November 7, 1886, to July 1, 1891, and Rev. E. P. Thomson, from February 10, 1892, to the present. The church now has a membership of 428, and the Sabbath school, including its Mission school, 457.

THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Third Presbyterian Church was developed from a mission Sunday school, located on the North Side, under the patronage of the First and Second Presbyteran Churches, in the Autumn of 1878. This church was regularly organized May 11, 1891, with 104 charter members. On this occasion Rev. George H. Fullerton, D. D., presided over the meeting, and the sermon was preached by Rev. Maurice E. Wilson, D. D., of Dayton, Ohio, and the other members of the Dayton Presbytery who participated in the exercises were Rev. J. K. Gibson, of South Charleston, Ohio, and the late Rev. James L. Rodgers, of this city. The officers installed and elected at the organization were as follows: Elders, Richard H. Rodgers, Edward T. Sykes and John S. Wea-

ver; Deacons, James A. Todd, James P. Morrow, A. J. Shanks, L. C. LeRoy and M. M. McConkey.

The present church edifice was erected during the Autumn and Winter of 1893 and 1894, and was dedicated January 28, 1894, the dedicatory sermon being preached by Rev. Willis G. Craig, D. D., of McCormick Theological Seminary, of Chicago, Ill. The present membership of the church is 194, and of the Sunday school, 342. Rev. George H. Fullerton, D. D., has been the only pastor from the beginning to the time of his resignation, this last Spring. The present pastor is the Rev. George W. S. Wenrick, called from Atlantic Highlands, New Jersey.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

In December, 1834, about seventy persons, among whom were William Coles, Harvey Vinal, John Newlove, Greenfield Dovely, Samuel Clark, William Wilson, Edwin H. Cummings, William Werden, Samson Mason, Isaac Hendershott and James Sykes, together with their wives, united themselves for the purpose of establishing a Protestant Episcopal Church in Springfield Ohio. On the 12th of December, of that year, the following men were elected vestrymen: Joseph T. Thorp and Joseph Sprague; Wardens, H. Vinal, George Mortimer, Peter A. Sprigman, H. Diffendorfer, Joseph Perrin, C. T. Ward, S. Mason, D. Groynn, E. C. Ross and John Cook. Rev. Alexander Varian was chosen pastor.

In February, 1835, a lot was purchased, located on the southwest corner of High and Limestone streets, upon which, soon afterward, a church building was erected, and consecrated by the Bishop November 28, 1844. This edifice was used for its purpose until the erection of the new stone church on the corner of High street and Linden avenue, and its consecration, May 5, 1874. This building is a fine architectural structure and quite an ornament to the city, costing $38,000, and was all paid for before its dedication.

The parish continued under the name of "All Souls" parish until 1842, when, by a legislative act, it was changed to the present name of "Christ's Church." The Rev. A. Varian having resigned as pastor August 11, 1835, the position was then filled by

Rev. Henry Payne, who continued until December, 1839. The next rector was Rev. William Presbery, who resigned in 1843.

The following is a list of rectors, or pastors, together with their terms of service: Rev. A. T. McMurphy, from 1843 to November 10, 1846. The pulpit was then supplied from the latter date to October, 1847, by Revs. Edward H. Cummings, James Stephenson and Richard Killer, when, on December 11, 1848, Rev. Chandler Robbins was elected rector, and served until October 1, 1854. Then came Rev. Dr. John T. Brooke, formerly of Cincinnati, who served from April 2, 1855, to August 19, 1861; Rev. H. W. Woods, 1861 to 1862; Rev. Charles McIlvaine, son of the distinguished Bishop McIlvaine, D. D., from June 8, 1863, to November 12, 1865; Rev. John C. Ames, from May 24, 1866, to December 7, 1869; Rev. C. B. Davidson, from November, 1870, to February, 1873; Rev. H. H. Morrell, May 3, 1874, to May 1, 1879; Rev. John T. Rose, from December, 1879, to July 14, 1880; William W. Steele, 1880 to 1881; Rayno E. W. Cozens, December 13, 1891, to May 31, 1894; Rev. Alex. C. McCabe, from October 1, 1894, to the present. The Sunday school was organized in 1835. The church has now a membership of 352. In the sixty-two years of this church's existence it has had seventeen pastors, whose terms of service averaged about three and three-fourths years each.

THE HEAVENLY REST PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The new "Church of the Heavenly Rest, Protestant Episcopal," situated on South Plum street, near Pleasant was established in its present location largely through the whole-souled liberality of the late Mr. William Foos and his good wife, both of them now gone to their rest. These two persons donated the beautiful lot and the money to put up the building, and pay for most of the furnishing. The building, which is a neat, unique one-story brick, quite complete in all its appointments and ornamental withal in its architecture, was dedicated to the worship of God on Sunday morning, December 2, 1888. The pretty and complete auditorium is capable of seating 300 persons, and is at times thoroughly tested as to its capacity.

The services of the consecration were concluded by Rev. C.

M. Young, from Greenville, assisted by the choir, consisting of Miss Bassett, organist, Misses Zutavern, Ferguson, Belle Albin, Mrs. Gillett, Messrs. T. J. Thomas, J. C. Brecht, John Cornor and W. N. Davis. The vestrymen then consisted of Samuel Houghton, Senior Warden; C. A. Davis, Junior Warden; William Foos, G. H. Coles, Thomas Irwin, A. J. Moyer and Thomas A. Davis. The following clergymen have served as pastors in the order here given: Revs. C. M. Young, Charles S. Walkley, W. E. Dakin, D. W. Wright.

BAPTISTS.

The First Baptist Church of Springfield was constituted on the 29th day of January, 1836, with the following named persons as members: Edward Nugent, Peleg Cotes, William T. Young, William J. Card, Thomas J. Howard, Mary Jane Hill, Jane Marenes, Mary Steinbach, Sarah A. Dowling, Lydia Card, Rachel Young, Mary Ann Nugent and Sarah Howard. On May 7th of the same year a Sabbath school was established in connection with the church. A call was extended to Rev. E. D. Owen for the pastorate, which was accepted, July 12, 1863. On the 23d of August following, the church was admitted into the Mad River Baptist Association.

By the wise foresight of Messrs. P. Cotes, E. J. Nugent, J. M. Gallagher, J. S. Halsey and others, a valuable lot on the northeast corner of High and Limestone streets was secured March 4, 1844, upon which, soon afterward, a good, substantial, two-story brick house of worship was erected and finished, so as to be dedicated February 12, 1832. On January 17, 1838, Rev. James Elliott, of New York, was called to labor half his time as pastor, and so continued to do for about two years. May 26, 1840, Rev. H. D. Mason, became pastor and served but seven months. On June 26, 1841, Rev. Enos French was called to the pastorate at a salary of $400. On the 8th of September, 1843, Mr. French resigned, to take effect at the close of the year. Rev. Mr. Syms was then chosen pastor, April 8, 1844, and served until the Spring of 1848.

After this date the following ministers have had the pastoral charge of this church, for the herein-mentioned terms: Rev.

John S. Moore, from October 9, 1848, to April, 1850; Rev. Joseph Brown, from November 5, 1850, to November 5, 1860; Rev. William Allington was called and remained until March 15, 1862; Rev. Samuel Williams, from June 2, 1862, to July 1, 1864; Rev. J. R. Baumes, from November 4, 1864, to March 10, 1868; Rev. R. L. Colwell, from August 11, 1868, to July 1, 1873; Rev. A. L. Wilkinson, from December 8, 1873, to August 1, 1877; Rev. J. B. Tuttle, to August 1, 1880. In April, 1881, this church sold its property on Limestone and High streets to Ross Mitchell for $25,000 in gold, and afterward erected its present building on the corner of South Fountain avenue and Miller street, at a cost of $15,000.

The list of pastors may be continued as follows: Rev. F. B. Cressey, for two years, ending March 1, 1892; Rev. G. O. King, from March 9, 1892, to April 17, 1893; Rev. A. S. Carman, from December 3, 1893, to July 12, 1898, and Rev. W. J. Sly, the present pastor, commenced his service here January 14, 1899. The membership of the church now numbers 472, and the enrollment of scholars in the Sunday school is 225. This church, in its existence of sixty-five years, has had sixteen pastors, averaging about four years each.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH.

On the 6th day of April, 1868, fifty-two members withdrew from this church by letter and formed a new organization under the name of the Trinity Baptist Church of Springfield. April 9th the body was organized, having the following official board, with Rev. J. R. Baumes as pastor: J. J. Tuttle, Clerk; McClung Huffman, Lewis C. Huffman, Jacob Gram and J. J. Tuttle, Trustees. This church worshiped for a short while in the old City Hall, and subsequently in Union Hall, which was occupied until January 22, 1871. Their new brick building on the corner of Limestone and Mulberry streets, having been finshed and in readiness, was dedicated on the 22d of January, 1871, the Rev. Dr. H. F. Colby, of Dayton, preaching the dedication sermon.

The pastors of this church were as follows: Rev. J. R. Baumes, May 2, 1868, to November 19, 1872; Rev. C. M. Rupe, November, 1872, to December 1, 1873; Rev. A. B. White, May 4,

1874, to December 1, 1876; Rev. A. B. Jordon, July 1, 1877, to July 1, 1879; Rev. T. B. DePuoy, from March 22. January 1, 1882, Rev. J. C. Fernald became pastor, and after serving a little over three years, he was succeeded by Rev. J. H. Roberts, September 1, 1885, and he in turn was succeeded in the pastorate by Rev. G. R. Richards, a recent graduate of Morgan Park Seminary, Chicago. He was one of the first to champion the feasibility and advisability of an organic union with the First Baptist Church, holding that if such a union could be properly brought about, it would prove the beginning of a new and better era for the Baptist cause in Springfield. Mr. Richards was pastor of the Trinity Church two years and three months, when he resigned, soon after which the contemplated union with the First Baptist Church was formally consummated, on the 17th of August, 1891.

THE BLESSED HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Blessed Hope Baptist Church was formally organized August 11, 1898. Twenty-one charter members presented letters of admission from the First Baptist Church at this time. Rev. Albert Ehrgott, the first pastor, began his labors October 23, 1898, and closed them July 1, 1900, to resume missionary service at Rangoon, Burma. Rev. C. M. Brodie, the present pastor, commenced his work January 6, 1901. The membership is now 165, and the Sunday school numbers 195, including officers, teachers and pupils.

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH (COLORED.)

The Second Baptist Church of Springfield was organized in 1859, with eleven members, by Rev. Wallace Shelton, of Cincinnati, Ohio. The church was ministered to by visiting ministers until 1865, when the Rev. George Dardis, of Nashville, Tennessee, was called as their first regular pastor. The church bought a lot and built their first house for worship on South Fountain avenue. This house was built in 1866. They worshiped there until 1884, when they moved into their present property on South Factory street. The membership at present is 400, and their present pastor is H. C. Bailey.

ST. JOHN'S BAPTIST CHURCH (COLORED.)

The St. John's Baptist Church was organized by Rev. J. C. Taylor, of Toledo, on the 6th of July, 1897, with the following charter members: Revs. Charles Orr and E. C. Clay, Y. W. Yates, Sarah Chapman, Cora Hooke, Nellie Martin, Elmer Spyglass, Elizabeth Keemer, Sarah Calvin, Sarah Chinn, John Maskell and others. A Council of the Dayton and Western Union Association was called for the 23d of August, 1897, at which time the St. John's Baptist Church of Springfield was regularly organized with twenty-one members. Rev. Joseph Wilson, of Cincinnati, was called to the pastorate December 1, 1897, and served two years; Rev. A. P. Eaton was called January 1, 1899, and yet remains as pastor. The present membership is 125, with a flourishing Sunday school, numbering, perhaps, about 50 scholars. Having purchased the comparatively new and handsome brick edifice, formerly owned by the Methodist Protestant Church, situated on West Pleasant street, between Market and Center streets, valued at $12,000, the church may now be regarded as established upon a permanent footing. Elder Eaton has been a zealous, working pastor.

UNIVERSALISTS.

The first minister that ever preached the doctrine of Universalism in Springfield was the Rev. M. Fisk, of New Jersey, in 1833. For three or four years after this date believers in the doctrine had no stated times or places of meeting, but occasionally had preaching services in the school houses or at private homes by such ministers as happened to come along. In 1837 Mr. John Winn entertained the idea of establishing a Universalist Church here, and with this object in view, he headed a subscription with $1,000, and proceeded to raise more money, and thus succeeded in getting enough to build a church, and in March of the same year, Mr. John Lowrey donated a lot situated on Washington street, between Center and Factory streets, upon which the society put up what was then regarded as the best church edifice in Springfield, at a cost of $4,500. Rev. George Messenger was chosen pastor and preached the dedication dis-

course, and in the Summer of 1837 the building was finished. Among the prominent families entering into this early organzation were the Messengers, the Wynns, the Bancrofts and the Pierces.

As the records of this church, if existing, have not all been available, and as for much of the time the pastoral relations were not very regularly kept up, we can at present barely give the names of the principal ministers and the order in which they have served, as follows: Revs. George Messenger, Pingrew, Emmitt, Biddlecome, Waite, Lionell, Weaver, Turner, Demorest, Carlton, Bosseman, Lowlinson, Henley, Carlton, Ashenfelter, Guthrie, Countryman. These all served previous to the year 1893, when the new building was erected on West Columbia street, and furnished for the day of dedication, June 18th, of that year, at which time the Revs. Cantwell, Henley, and Ira W. McLaughlin were present and assisted in the exercises. After that time the pastors successively were: J. R. Stoner, George L. Sias and Henrietta G. Moore, the latter having just completed her third year with the church. The families having more or less representation with the church are sixty in number, while the number of adherents are placed at about eighty persons. The affiliated departments of the church are a Sunday school of 35 members, a Young People's Christian Union of 22 members, a Missionary Alliance of 15 members, and a Cary Circle of 23. This church during the sixty-four years of its organization has had twenty regular pastors.

LUTHERAN.

On the first day of May, 1841, the Rev. John Lehman, with about forty others, organized a Lutheran society, which, after Mr. Lehman's departure, became inoperative, but was reorganized in 1845, by Rev. Dr. Ezra Keller and three others, namely, Messrs. Kurtz, Filbert and Cook, who met in the house of Jacob Schuman. The first communion was held on January 11, 1846. For awhile the services were held in the Court House. A lot 100 feet front and 100 feet deep was purchased of Peter Murray, on the corner of High and Factory streets, for $250, and on the 14th day of June, 1845, the corner stone of their new church was laid, and the discourse of the occasion was delivered by Dr. Keller.

This building was remodeled in 1869 at a cost of $20,000. It is now a large and commodious house, with full equipments, including a fine pipe organ, and bell. It has also a neat little edifice, immediately adjoining the main building, which was recently put up for Sunday school purposes. The church property is valued at about $45,000. The auditorium is capable of seating 750 persons.

The following is a list of their pastors, together with the terms of their services: Rev. Dr. Ezra Keller, from 1845 to 1849; Professor Diehl, from January to June, 1849; Rev. Drs. Samuel Sprecher and F.W. Conrad, from June, 1849, to June, 1854; Rev. A. Essick, from 1854 to 1856; A. J. Weddell, from 1856 to 1857; J. H. Heck, 1858, to 1861; M. Officer, 1861 to 1862; M. Titus, from 1863 to 1867; J. B. Helwig, from 1867 to 1868; M. W. Hamma, 1869 to 1878; M. J. Firey, from January, 1878 to June, 1883; Daniel Smith, from 1883 to 1886; Rev. Dr. Helwig, from 1886 to 1891; E. W. Simon, from 1891 to 1899, and from the last date to the present time Rev. Dr. Firey's second pastorate. This list makes a full total of sixteen pastors, with an average of three years each.

The Sabbath school of this church was organized November 12, 1845, with sixty-four persons. In 1866 it contained 300 scholars; the average enrollment in 1880 was 690. Owing to the heavy colonizations going out from this church since the last mentioned date, the average attendance at the Sunday school has been reduced to about 500. The membership of the church itself is still over 750.

ST. JOHN'S GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The German Lutherans, having previously been holding meetings at the Court House and in different private rooms, finally, in 1845, organized themselves into a church with a membership of seventy-five, and having the Rev. Mr. Schladerm at their head. They assumed the name of St. John's Lutheran Church and retained Mr. Schladerm as their pastor, until the time of his resignation, in 1849, when he was succeeded by Rev. J. C. Shulze. Then came Rev. Charles Stroud, who continued in the pastorate from 1857 to 1870, when he was succeeded by

Rev. Charles Betzler. The Rev. T. A. Polster was then called in 1873, after which Rev. C. W. Knuth was selected as pastor, at which time the church had a membership of about 400, and property valued at $20,000.

On the 17th of June, 1888, Rev. W. F. Werheim became pastor, and so remains. During his charge the new and beautiful church on the corner of Factory and Columbia streets was erected. The corner stone of this fine edifice was laid November 3, 1895, and the consecration took place April 26, 1897. The church property now is worth about $50,000. The membership now includes 450 families, and the Sunday school has 575, and the Ladies' Society has increased to 263 members. Mr. Werheim is a scholar, and his large and intelligent congregation has now the benefit of both German and English preaching, well apportioned, according to their highest needs.

ZION'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Zion's Lutheran Church went out from the St. John's German Lutheran Church, with twenty-three families, under the pastoral charge of Rev. J. C. Schulze. After worshiping in several small chapels, successively purchased by them, they finally, in 1867, built their present seemly and commodious brick edifice on the corner of Plum and Columbia streets, at a cost of $22,000. Revs. Loy and Lehman, of Capital University, Columbus, Ohio, conducted the dedicatory services. Rev. Mr. Schulze's successor in the pastorate was Rev. L. H. Lorenz, and he again was succeeded by Rev. H. Hinkle, in 1869. Rev. F. W. Althoff came into the pastorate in 1872, and during his term the church had acquired a membership of 375, and the Sunday school had 150 scholars. Immediately after Mr. Althoff, came Rev. R. C. Lenski, from October, 1892, to October, 1899; then came Rev. J. H. Kuhlman, the present incumbent of the pastoral office, beginning in November, 1899. The present number of communicants is 400, and the enrollment of the Sunday school, teachers and all, 214. Since the building above mentioned, a parsonage, costing $3,000, has been added to the church property.

SECOND EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The Second Evangelical Lutheran Church of Springfield

was organized January 13, 1884, with forty-five charter members, who had previously received regular letters of dismissal from the First Lutheran Church of the city. Among those charter members were Mr. and Mrs. Ross Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Schindler, Mr. and Mrs. William Lupfer, Professor and Mrs. C. L. Ehrenfeld, C. N. Culp, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Bost, Mr. and Mrs. Z. F. Bost, and others. The building was begun and finished in the year 1886, and dedicated to God's service December 19, 1886. Rev. Dr. John B. Helwig preaching the dedicatory sermon, and other Lutheran ministers participating in the exercises were Revs. C. L. Ehrenfeld, J. H. Richard, G. N. H. Peters and W. H. Singley. Addresses were also made during the day by Rev. Dr. W. C. Falconer, of the Presbyterian Church, Dr. R. H. Rust, of the M. E. Church, and Rev. W. H. Warren, of the Congregational.

The pastors who have served the church thus far were Revs. A. E. Wagner, Ph. D., from May 1, 1884, to July 26, 1885; L. A. Gotwald, D. D., from December 1, 1885, to December 1, 1888; D. H. Bauslin, D. D., from December 16, 1888, to November 1, 1893; Rev. E. H. Dornblaser, from December 15, 1893, to the present. The present membership of the church is about 300, and the enrollment of the Sunday school is 390.

THIRD LUTHERAN CHURCH.

In July, 1887, the Third Lutheran Church was organized by twenty-nine charter members, mostly persons from the First Church, of the same denomination, and among these were Mr. and Mrs. Christian Hanika, Mr. and Mrs. Jonas Rebert, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Sise, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Lyday, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Young. The church building was dedicated December 11, 1887, the sermon being preached by Rev. J. C. Zimmerman. The pastors have been as follows: Rev. E. L. Fleck, July, 1887, to November, 1, 1888; Rev. L. S. Keyser, February 1, 1889, to February 1, 1895; Rev. John J. Hill, May 15, 1895, to December 11, 1898; Rev. C. E. Derr, the present pastor, commenced his work in March, 1899. The church membership now numbers 317, and the Sunday school 325.

FOURTH LUTHERAN CHURCH.

We learn from the Souvenir of their dedication services, that the first meeting in the interest of the Fourth Lutheran Church was held May 10, 1887. At this meeting a committee consisting of Dr. B. F. Prince, Messrs. C. P. Remsberg and G. W. Billow, was appointed to secure subscriptions for the purchase of two lots on North Fountain avenue. On June 27th, a constitution was adopted and the first Board of Trustees elected, as follows: B. F. Prince, G. W. Billow, Rev. Dr. J. W. Richard, C. P. and R. C. Remsberg. The lots were purchased July 1, 1887, at a cost of $2,352. From that time until the organization of the congregation, in 1897, regular yearly meetings were held by the Board of Trustees for the election and the transaction of their business.

The formal organization of the church occurred May 7, 1897, at which time a constitution was adopted and twenty-four signatures secured. This number was increased to eighty-five, who became charter members. On July 18, 1897, the congregation decided to erect a church building. The corner stone was laid September 5th. From May 23, 1897, to January 23, 1897, inclusive, services were held in the Chapel of Wittenberg College. The first service in the new building was on January 30, 1898, the sermon being preached by Dr. B. F. Prince. On February 4, 1898, the regular dedication services were commenced and continued three days. The first sermon of the occasion was by Rev. S. G. Dornblaser, of Columbus, President of Miami Synod. This was followed during the three days by various other religious exercises in which Rev. B. F. Prince, Ph. D., D. H. Bauslin, D. D., S. F. Breckenridge, D. D., S. B. Barnitz, D. D., S. A. Ort, D. D., LL. D., Professor F. G. Gotwald, Ezra K. Bell, D. D., of Cincinnati, and others took part. The cost of the building was $6,000, now all paid for.

From the organization of the congregation, in May, 1897, until May 15, 1898, the Professors of Wittenberg College and Theological Seminary supplied the pulpit, up to the time that Mr. E. G. Howard, a student at the Wittenberg Seminary, was secured as regular supply. He served with great acceptability until the close of the year. On the first of January, 1899, Rev. C. F. Steck, of Louisville, Kentucky, who had some weeks before been

called, assumed the duties of the pastoral office. He was formally installed February 5th, following, Rev. F. G. Gotwald, Rev. Prof. D. H. Bauslin and others officiating. Rev. C. F. Steck is still the pastor. During the past year an addition has been built to the chapel for the use of the primary department of the Sunday school, at a cost of $800. For its support, the Fourth Church relies alone in the free will offerings of its members and friends. Church socials, entertainments, etc., are never given for the purpose of making money, and the church building is used only for religious purposes. The present membership of the church is 135, and the Sunday school has 220, including officers, teachers and pupils.

THE FIFTH LUTHERAN CHURCH.

In speaking of the tenth anniversary of the Fifth Lutheran Church, which was observed on the 7th of last month, the following statements were made:

On the third day of July, 1891, the Sunday school and church was organized, and meetings were first held in a private residence on Mound street. At this time the congregation numbered twenty-five faithful workers in the cause of Christianity. Then a store-room at Mound and East streets was rented, and church services were held there.

Several months of worship were enjoyed in the old store-room, when the members awoke one morning to find their goods stored in the street and the doors barred against them. The lease held by the gentleman from whom they were renting had expired, and the owner had taken this method to have his property vacated. Not to be prevented from gathering together in the name of the Master, the little band went just across the street and fitted up a chapel. Here peace and tranquillity reigned.

In 1893 the lot at High street and Greenmount avenue was purchased and the pretty church edifice which now graces it was erected. The house was dedicated in 1894. In the Spring of 1898 the auditorium was dedicated.

Rev. Fred G. Gotwald, the present pastor of Calvary Lutheran Church, was the first pastor of the Fifth Lutheran. Rev. Baltzly was his able assistant, accepting the pastorate upon Rev.

Gotwald's resignation. He continued the work until December 1, 1899, when he resigned and took charge of a church at Mansfield, Ohio, where he is now located. Rev. Harvey S. Lawrence, the present pastor, was installed on May 1, 1900. From the meagre beginnng of 25 members the congregation has grown until over 350 souls are now identified with it.

The charter members of this first beginnng on July 3, 1891, were Mr. and Mrs. Philip Gerhardt, Mr. and Mrs. F. Danforth, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Gerhardt, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Miller, Mr. and Mrs A. E. Colt, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Balser Yonker, Mrs. M. L. Sise and daughter, Addie Tice, Emma Catlin· Henry Yonker, L. E. Miller and F. G. Gotwald. At the end of the first year the membership reached 53, and has now increased to almost 200.

ST. LUKE'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

St. Luke's Evangelical Lutheran Church, corner of North and Race streets, was organized May 20, 1888, by Rev. C. W. Knuth. The church edifice was purchased of a sister denomination, and I do not know when it was erected. It was dedicated May 20, 1888, the dedicatory sermon being preached by Dr. J. D. Severinghaus, of Chicago, Ill. This church has had the following pastors: Rev. C. W. Knuth, from 1888 to 1893; Rev. Arthur Gringel, 1893 to 1894; Rev. C. A. Koenig, 1894 to 1900; Rev. J. G. Trefz, from 1900 to the present time. The membership numbers 140, and the Sunday school 138.

CALVARY EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

This congregation was organized April 15, 1900, with twenty-seven charter members, among whom were William H. Lohnes, Leroy E. Miller, George W. Gladfelter, H. L. Souders and Samuel P. Miller. This action was taken in a small store-room, No. 409 West Main street, and was the outgrowth of an afternoon Sunday school, which some of the Lutherans of the West End of Springfield had carried on for the preceding year. After worshiping in this store-room until December 9, 1900, they took possession of their new building, on the southeast corner of High and Shaffer streets, December 16, 1900. Services

were held in the smaller room until March 24, 1901, when the entire building was completed, and finally dedicated in due form, the sermons for the ocasion being delivered by Rev. David H. Bauslin, D. D., of Wittenberg Theological Seminary, and Rev. Charles F. Steck, President of the Miami District Synod.

The act of dedication was performed by Rev. Prof. S. F. Breckenridge, D. D., then President of the General Synod of the Lutheran Church of the United States. From the organization of the congregation, April 15, 1900, to July 29th, the same year, Rev. S. M. Lutz, a senior in Wittenberg Seminary, was acting pastor. Since July 9, 1900, Rev. F. G. Gotwald has been pastor. The church has now a membership of seventy persons. The Sunday school, in officers, teachers and pupils, numbers 140. The church property is valued at $5,000, and is free of debt. The future of the work seems bright and cheering.

CATHOLICS.

According to the best authority, there was not a single Catholic family living in Clark County before the year 1830, but we ascertain about the year 1835, and for ten years afterward, quite a number of Catholics located in Springfield and immediate vicinity. Among them were Patrick Rockett, William Giblenhoff, Francis Criegton and twenty others, most of whom had families. From 1845 to 1850 came the Hennesys, the Lynches, the McBreens and about fifty other families, and in the next five years, the Gallaghers, the Bolans, the Tenans, the Maddens and twenty-seven other families. The first priest was Rev. Henry Juncker, who afterward became the Bishop at Alton, Ill. The Catholics had services at irregular intervals, but only averaging about once or twice per month, generally at private homes; and occasionally in some small public hall, when such could be had. The next priest coming to Springfield was Rev. Joseph O'Marley, who died here, and was succeeded by his brother, Patrick O'Marley. The latter was followed by Rev. Father Cahill, who came here from Piqua, Ohio.

In August, 1840, the Catholics of Springfield had their first resident priest, the Rev. James F. Kearney, who remained about one year, and then resigned, on account of failing health. Some-

time before Mr. Kearney's pastorate, the present central and in every way valuable lot was purchased, upon which was built a neat church, largely by the liberal aid of Mr. Michael Cassily, a wealthy Catholic of Cincinnati. Services were for a long time held in the basement of this building. The first parish register was opened in August, 1849, by Father Kearney. The last-named priest was followed by Rev. Maurice Howard, in May, 1850. He remained in charge for thirteen years. The Rev. T. J. Cogan became pastor in 1863, and remaining but a few months, was followed in January, 1864, by Rev. J. N. Thisse, a French priest. On the 10th of May, 1873, Mr. Thisse was instantly killed by a runaway team of frightened horses. Then the following priests came successively and officiated, each for a short while, to fill up intervals between the regular pastors from 1847 to 1873; Revs. Father Duffy, in 1848; Thomas Blake and Thomas Boulger, in 1850; C. A. Doherty and C. F. Shellhamer, in 1868; N. B. Young and J. H. Dutting, in 1869, and Rev. D. Carle, in 1873.

In the year 1868, and from that on, the priests in charge of the St. Raphael Catholic Church have had necessarily a regular assistant, to aid in the work of the parish. Up to 1881, the assistant pastors have been the following, in their chronological order: Revs. J. S. Mahoney, J. A. Burns, C. M. Berding, T. A. Conway, Francis Mallon, J. L. Dickhons, Michael Ahern and W. B. Miggeal.

In June, 1873, Rev. W. H. Sidley, a native of Ohio, became the principal incumbent of the priestly office for St. Raphael's Church, and is reckoned as the fifth regular pastor. He has ably held the position till the present. On taking this charge he found a debt of $7,000, a small frame school house and no residence for the priest. He commenced the erection of a priest's house, which was completed June 1, 1874, at a cost of about $7,000. In 1876 he began to build the present fine school house, which is 45x82 feet and three stories high, containing eight school rooms, besides a large hall in the third story, the full length and breadth of the entire building, for lectures and other purposes, to suit the wants of the congregation. This school house was finished in September, 1877,and together with the lot upon which it was built, cost $19,000.

In the Spring of 1892, the work of taking down the old brick edifice was commenced, in order to erect their present splendid stone church building, which was finished and the joyous event signalized by a golden jubilee on the 17th day of July, 1898, in which Archbishop Elder, of Cincinnati, and numerous other clergy of various ranks from different cities took part. The principal tower is 184 feet in height, entirely of stone, the top being reached by 156 steps. The tower containing the bell is 135 feet high. From either of these towers can be seen the whole city of Springfield and the entire surrounding country for many miles in every direction. This building, costing $75,000, is quite impressive on account of size and architectural beauty, and is a fine ornament to the city. Father Sidley has been pastor of St. Raphael's Church for twenty-seven years, during which, as authoritatively stated, he has raised and paid out for buildings and the various kinds of furnishings for the church, about a quarter of a million dollars, every cent of which has been completely and satisfactorily accounted for. Were Springfield not situated so near to Columbus, it might, sometime in the not distant future, become the seat of a Bishopric. At all events, the citizens of Springfield would be glad to have Father Sidley remain here as a resident for life.

ST. BERNARD'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

In September, 1861, the Germans of Springfield organized a congregation at 166 and 168 East Main street, and were ministered to for a few months by Rev. Messrs. Volmer and Manclerke, but the first regular pastor was Rev. William Dieters, who remained till 1866, and in February of that year was succeeded by Rev. J. Weissenberger. In 1868, Rev. J. H. Jutting became pastor, and was succeeded in 1869 by Rev. John Schugart, who immediately commenced building the present large and commodious edifice, which was finished in 1870, and was dedicated in July of that year by the Rt. Rev. Sylvester Rosencranz, of Columbus, Ohio. This church is 60x130 feet, located on the corner of Columbia street and Lagonda avenue, seats about 900 persons and cost $24,000.

In 1874 Father Schugart built a school house and pastor's residence, at a cost of $3,000. In 1880 this congregation num-

bered about 800 members. After Rev. Mr. Schugart, who served from December, 1869, to January, 1882, then came Rev. John D. Kress, from January, 1882, to September, 1887; A. J. Fischer, from September, 1887, to the present time, August, 1901. The church has now a membership of 250 families, with an average attendance of about 800 persons. The Sunday school was organized in 1863, wardens, teachers and scholars numbering in all 280.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH (CATHOLIC.)

To accommodate the Catholic residents of Southeast Springfield, and to furnish greater facilities for the practice of their religion, it was evident that a new church and school were necessary. In 1881, three lots were purchased on the corner of Kenton street and Central avenue. In 1882 was begun the erection of a large three-story school house, the first story of which providing a commodious room suitable for church service. In October, 1883, the school was opened and services held regularly in the church. St. Joseph's, the name of the new church, became independent in 1884, by which time the congregation had a perfect organization, both in church and school, and were in all things able to work for themselves.

Rev. C. M. Berding was the first pastor, and in a few years afterward he was succeeded by Rev. W. C. Conway, who remained in the pastorate from February 1, 1895, till June, 1901, when he was called to take charge of a church in Cincinnati. During Mr. Conway's incumbency the sum of $45,000 had been taken in and expended on the expenses and debt. Furnishings and improvements were $13,000, and interest on borrowed money $8,000. Father Conway then raised sufficient money to build their present magnificent temple, and there was left only a moderate indebtedness. St. Joseph's parish consists of 250 families, or about 750 persons. Rev. Mr. Conway was succeeded as pastor by Rev. Mr. Loney, who took charge of the church about six weeks ago.

UNITED BRETHREN.

The first and only United Brethren Church of Springfield, now situated in the Lagonda addition to the city, was organized

in March, 1843, by Rev. Benjamin B. Wheat, with a membership of seventy persons. This organization was effected at Newcomer Chapel, a little north of the present city limits. The first building erected in Lagonda was in 1870, Rev. Bishop J. J. Glossbrenner preaching the dedication sermon. It cost $3,500, but was remodeled and enlarged in 1883 at a further cost of $5,000. In regard to the list of pastors, we find that the records before 1861 are not available, but Rev. Jacob M. Marshall was pastor from 1861 to 1864; Peter H. Davis, from 1864 to 1866; E. A. Hubbard, 1866-67; R. West, 1867-68; defect in the record of 1868-70; Rev. William K. Albright, 1870-73; Chester Briggs, 1873-74; Thomas J. Bushong, 1874-77; William McKee, 1877-80; R. F. Powell, 1880-81; D. W. McConkle, 1881-85; C. J. Burkert, 1885-89; E. W. Bowers, 1889-91; Thomas J. Bushong, 1891-94; George W. Arnold, 1894-97, and W. J. Pruner, 1897-1901.

The present membership is 321. The Sunday school was organized in 1845, and now has an enrollment of 275 scholars, with an average attendance of about 200, including 15 officers and 24 teachers. From this efficient church have been sent forth thirteen ministers of the Gospel, of whom Rev. Drs. W. Shuey and Daniel Berger, both now of Dayton, and several other distinguished embassadors of the Cross might be noted.

CONGREGATIONALISTS.

The next denomination to be noted in our general order is that of the Congregationalists. In 1849 a few persons, mostly from the First Presbyterian Church, after many previous consultations, met at the home of Mr. Henry E. Smith on Wednesday evening, February 28, 1850, and resolved that it was expedient to organize a new church, to be called the First Orthodox Congregational Church of Springfield, Ohio. Within a few weeks they secured the services of Rev. J. C. White, a man of fine talents and deep piety, who was their first pastor. He remained with them till October, 1854. On the 27th of April following, an ecclesiastcal council was called, and the church was formally organized on the next day.

Early in 1851 a good, eligible lot had been dedicated to the church by W. M. Spencer, the same as now occupied by it, and

upon this was erected a building at a cost of $3,700. The basement of this new edifice was first occupied, October 31, 1851, after having for awhile held their meetings in the City Hall. The church was dedicated, April 28, 1853, by Rev. Mr. Boynton, of Cincinnati.

The entire debt of $3,500 was canceled in July, 1856. This was done during the pastorate of Rev. Hugh McLead, who served as pastor from May, 1855, to December, 1857. His successor, Rev. Edward Roote, served from October, 1859, to 1865. Rev. A. Hastings Ross then served from February, 1866, to January, 1873. During this time the bulding was remodeled and in various ways improved, at an expense of $3,000.

The subsequent pastors, with their terms of services, were as follows: Rev. Joseph L. Bennett, from April, 1873, to December, 1874; Rev. William H. Warren, from September, 1875, to February 22, 1887, at which time, the church, which began with thirty-nine persons, had acquired a membership of 350. On March 25, 1887, Rev. S. P. Dunlap, of Hannbal, Mo., was called to the pastorate, and was installed on April 21st, following. Mr. Dunlap served until August, 1895, a period of eight years and five months. During this pastorate, besides the addition of many good, strong and earnest persons to their membership, was the building an equipment of their present fine edifice, one of the most tasteful and convenient, in all its appointments, of any in Springfield.

Rev. E. A. Steiner, Ph. D., a scholarly gentleman, a native of Austria, but more recently from St. Paul, Minnesota, was called as pastor in April, 1896, and served until December, 1898. Rev. C. H. Small became pastor in April, 1899, and fully intrenched in the hearts of his people, he remains with them to the present. A vigorous Sunday school and a Christian Endeavor Society has for years been kept up in connection with the church, the former with 182 enrolled scholars, and the latter with 56 young people. This church, during its existence of fifty years, has had nine pastors, their terms averaging about five and a half years each.

LAGONDA AVENUE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

A Mission Sunday school from the First Congregational

Church was organized on Lagonda avenue during the year 1883, and faithfully kept up by the labors of Edgar, Joanna and Lucy Fay, C. E. Folger, the Danforths, A. D. Vischer, J. L. Nelson, E. J. Vose, Jessie Rowe, Emma Catlin and others. Preaching was enjoyed by the little colony from time to time by Rev. W. H. Warren, of the First Congregational Church, and Rev. William E. Fay, of the West African Mission, who was temporarily home in this city. The work of this Sunday school culminated July 19, 1887, in the establishment of a regularly constituted Congregational Church. Soon after this W. W. Pierce was chosen pastor by a unanimous vote, with a salary of $800. Mr. Pierce served until March, 1890, nearly three years.

The pulpit was then supplied for several months by Revs. W. B. Marsh and Talmadge and Mr. Quaife, of Toledo. The next pastor was Rev. Ralph Albertson, who served from November, 1891, to November, 1895. Rev. A. B. Woodruff next served as pastor from April 1, 1896, to April 1, 1899. The present pastor, W. N. Baker, began his work in April, 1899. Their new and enlarged building on a new lot was erected in 1894, and dedicated in June of that year. The church now embraces about 58 families, while the Sunday school represents 50 others, in addition.

JEWISH CONGREGATION.

The Jewish Congregation, or Ohev Zedukah, was organized November 25, 1865, with about twelve male members, and worshiped in the Follrath Building, on West Main street, and after two or three removals, finally occupied their present position in the Johnson Building, on West Main street. The growth of the congregation has been quite slow. Quite a number of Russian Jews arrived here in the early seventies, but finding this congregation "too advanced," they organized themselves into what is called the Old Orthodox Congregation, and they now worship in King's Building, on Limestone street.

The old Ohev Zedukah Congregation now have a male membership of about thirty-two, and an organized Sunday school with about twenty attendants. They employ no regular minister, but have Divine services every Friday evening and Saturday morning, and also on holidays, led by L. Weixelbaum. They

also have semi-monthly preaching by a rabbi from Dayton, Ohio. The Sabbath school is conducted by Misses Birdie Schoental and Dora Levy. The present officers of the Congregation are: M. M. Kauffman, President; A. Aron, Vice President, and M. D. Levy, Secretary. Among the prominent leaders of this congregation in the past have been Rabbis Myers, Strouse, Freedman, Greenbaum and others.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

In August, 1878, a series of tent meetings was held by the Seventh-Day Adventist people, under the charge of Elders Wagner and Stone, at the close of which fifteen or sixteen persons formed a society for the purpose of keeping up regular worship, and they generally met in private houses. On the 11th of December, 1878, was effected an organization of the Seventh-Day Adventists of Springfield, with a membership of sixteen persons. They held their meetings for awhile at Allen's Hall, on Miami street, then at No. 25 1-2 East Main street.

CHRISTADELPHIANS.

The Christadelphian Society was formed in 1868, with a membership of about thirty persons. They met in various places, mostly in private houses, until they finally selected Central Hall, on the corner of Main and Center streets. They have no regular pastors, but all are free to preach, pray, exhort or sing as they feel inclined, on occasions of public worship. The principle leader of this little congregation for many years was Dr. William H. Reeves, then an active practitioner of medicine in this city. These people laid great stress upon the literal second coming of Christ to this earth in order to establish a physical, as well as moral and religious government, and that not many, if any, outside of their order of faith, will ever be raised in the resurrection of the dead. Owing to divisions among them, the number of persons belonging to this society are less now than formerly. They have never had a church building of their own, but their meetings have been kept up at irregular intervals to the present time.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH.

Among our most lately developed religious organizations must be reckoned the Grace Reformed Church, which was formed in Temperance Hall, on West High street, November 19, 1895, with forty-six charter members, including, among others, Alexander Baker, Mrs. Susan Printz, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Smith, Louisa Hardcastle, Harry Hardcastle, Sarah Darner, David Garlinger, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Pemberton. They worshiped in Temperance Hall until November, 1896, when the old Trinity Baptist Building on the corner of Limestone and Mulberry streets, was rented and used until December, 1898, when the present building on Plum street was ready for use. This structure cost about $5,000, and was dedicated October 1, 1899, with all the money to pay for it amply provided for. The sermon for the occasion was preached by the General Missionary Superintendent, Rev. D. S. Fouse, of Lisbon, Iowa. Others who took part in the week's special services were Rev. J. W. Burghalter, of Dayton, Ohio; Rev. J. W. Bechtel, of North Hampton, Ohio; Rev. H. S. Geokler, of Xenia, and Rev. C. E. Miller, of Dayton, Ohio.

Rev. J. C. Horning, then Sunday School Missionary, started the work at first, and remained with it until the final organization in November, 1895. Rev. S. B. Yockey, D. D., served as supply from the last-named date until May, 1896; then Rev. Mr. Horning again supplied from last date until September 1, 1896, when Rev. R. F. Shultz was commissioned by the General Board of Home Missions, to take charge of the church, and he has served till the present time. The church has now a membership of one hundred persons. There are enrolled in the Sunday school, including officers, teachers and scholars, 147. This is the third effort to establish a Reformed Church in this city, and seems to have been successful from the start. The organization is now thoroughly established, with a property worth at least $8,000, and all paid for.

The foregoing sketches include the histories of forty churches, divided among sixteen different denominations.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Beside the religious work acomplished by the various

churches mentioned in the foregoing pages, much good has also been done in a similar line, especially of late years, by Christian Associations, Epworth Leagues, Christian Endeavor Societies, most of which have been intimately, if not organically connnected with those churches, but of these auxiliaries in religious work, we shall take ocasion to mention only one, namely, The Young Men's Christian Association.

In August, 1854, but little more than ten years after George Williams led in forming the London (Eng.) Association, and less than three years after Montreal organized one, Springfield, Ohio, joined this lay movement. Colonel E. M. Doty was the first President. Our Civil War was the occasion of merging many of these Associations into the Christian Commission Work of the Army, and thus was terminated their careers as separate bodies.

The reorganization was effected at the High Street Methodist Church in the year 1868, when Dr. Isaac Kay was elected President and in a year or two was succeeded by Mr. E. W. Mullikin, and who in turn was succeeded by Prof. B. F. Prince.

During this period the special outside work of the Association was to hold services at the Jail and Station House at stated times, and to secure public meetings in the Summer months on Sunday afternoons in some one of the groves which at that day were found in the city. For three successive winters fine lecture courses were offered. Among those who appeared as speakers were John B. Gough, Wendell Phillips, Frederick Douglass, Rev. Stephen Tyng, Jr., George Kennan, Charles F. Hall, the Arctic explorer, and others of much reputation. There being no general Public Library in the city then, the Association made a collection of books, containing more than eighteen hundred volumes.

In 1872, the Association being pressed for funds, decided to relinquish its work. Its indebtedness, $300, was assumed by the Board of the new Public Library, organized that year, and to which Board the cases and books of the Association were assigned, the collection becoming the basis of our present magnificent Library.

In 1879 another organization for young men was formed. From this time until 1886 some important work was done by the Association, but owing to the difference of opinion as to what the

real work of the Young Men's Christian Association ought to be, and also to the comparatively limited amount of financial support received, but little advance was made toward the last in furtherance of its high purpose. Messrs. Rev. Hastings, J. S. Crowell, E. M. Doty and Dr. Thomas King were among the prominent leaders for some years.

On December 22, 1887, under advice of S. D. Gordon, Secretary of the State Committee, enlarged plans were adopted for a four-fold work, $6,500 were raised, and thus a new period began in the history of the Association. Messrs. George H. Frey, H. S. Bradley, D. Q. Fox, T. J. Kirkpatrick and Dr. J. H. Rodgers, successively have been President, and for most of this time, W. J. Fraser has been the industrious and efficient General Secretary. In 1892 the number of members reached 1,001. In 1895 the young men, themselves, gave $5,000 toward the purchase of a lot. In 1897 citizens completed the purchase of the lot, raising $12,000. In 1899 another fund, $55,000, was pledged for the building, Ross Mitchell giving $5,000; Governor A. S. Bushnell $10,000, and E. S. Kelly $10,000. Over 600 persons contributed the balance.

Dr. J. H. Rodgers, Robert Johnson, John Foos, Charles H. Pierce, R. Q. King, F. E. Snypp and W. S. Frazer constituted the Building Committee. The property, when completed, will have a value of near $100,000.

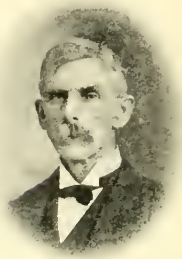
IV

FORMAL OPENING DAY.

The formal opening of the Centennial occurred on Monday, the 5th, and proved to be one of the best days of the week. The various interests considered and represented touched the very life and growth of the city. The City Government, Manufactures and Mercantile Interests were sufficient to elicit the attention of all classes, and large numbers thronged the streets and found their way to the Fair Grounds, to witness the procession and to hear the papers appropriate to the day.

A parade was part of the program, which, under the direction of Chief Marshal E. N. Lupfer, assisted by a number of citizens acting as aides, proved an entertaining feature. There were numerous carriages conveying the General and Sub-Committees, Mayor of the city, members of the City Council, of the School Board, Board of Public Affairs, Police and Fire Board, followed by machinery from many of the factories, in some cases showing articles made in the early history of the plant, together with those made now; wagons and floats carrying lighter articles manufactured in the city; the Fire Department, with all its modern appliances for fighting fires, all gaily decorated and in holiday attire. When formed into line they extended for more than a mile, and showed to the people that the interests of Springfield were many, and that when aroused to action, she could make a display both entertaining and instructive. Bands of music were distributed throughout the parade column, which greatly enlivened the occasion.

On reaching the Fair Grounds, the Chief Marshal and the various Committees and Boards ascended the reviewing stand and viewed the procession as it passed by, after which all repaired to the huge tent where the further exercises were held. Judge F. M. Hagan, with an eloquent address, formally opened the Centennial, and then introduced ex-Governor Bushnell as Chairman of the Day, who appropriately introduced those who had part in the program. The papers were strong, and told a history at once useful and entertaining.



JUDGE FRANCIS M. HAGAN.

ADDRESS OF JUDGE FRANCIS M. HAGAN,

President of the General Committee, at the Opening of the First Centennial of Springfield, August 5, A. D. 1901.

FELLOW CITIZENS: We are here to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the City of Springfield. Language can but feebly express the thoughts which press upon us as we contemplate the history of our beloved city. It is not for me to recount it in detail. Others, each with his chosen theme, will eloquently portray the striking events of a hundred years of her civic life.

And yet it seems fitting, at the outset of this occasion, to glance for a moment at the City of Springfield, as a whole, during the century of her existence, as upon a panorama, flashing with the speed of lightning before us. As we lift our eyes we see, first an unbroken wilderness, tenanted only by wild beasts and a few savages scarcely less wild. Then appear the pioneers of another race, rearing their humble log cabins. We look again and behold the primeval forest, with its little band of hardy settlers, changed as if by magic to a city great, prosperous and beautiful, the home of forty thousand souls in the forefront of civilized life. The bark wigwams of the Indian and the rude huts of the pioneers have given place to thousands of commodious structures, some palatial, all fit for happy homes.

The stone implements of the red man and the primitive ap-

pliances of his conqueror have alike been supplanted by the myriad conveniences which mark the dawn of the Twentieth Century. The limited barter of the first-comers with the natives of the adjacent forests, has swollen so that to-day the wares made by our people encircle the globe and their traffic is with the ends of the earth, bringing back in exchange the choicest products of other climes.

The dip light and the candle of one hundred years ago are displaced by gas and electricity, which pour floods of illumination along our streets and into our dwellings. The winding trails here and there through the forests have disappeared, but in their places are miles of well-ordered streets, along which glide splendid equipages and elegant cars, the carriages of the common people, carrying us everywhere within the city and far beyond her borders, while the great railroad systems which enter Springfield connect her with the remotest parts of the planet. Water brought from the Valley of Lagonda refreshes verdant lawns, baffles the fire fiend,and gushes in every dwelling.

The telegraph flashes our thoughts as far as civilizaton extends her sway, while the telephone enables us to hold instant converse with our fellow citizens in every part of the municipality, and even with those separated from us by thousands of miles.

We gaze once more and see giant factories, superb business blocks, a grand City Building, second to none in the great Commonwealth of Ohio, a noble and well-filled Public Library, a fine Government Building, a magnificent home for the Young Men's Christian Association, a thoroughly equipped Public Hospital, three Fraternal Homes on as many hills, a Cemetery which our renowned traveler, John W. Bookwalter, declares to be in some of its features, the finest in the world, and a Park hundreds of acres in extent, without a rival in its natural beauty, affording recreation to all. We perceive that progress in intellectual, social and spiritual lines has not lagged behind material development; for here are an efficient Public School System, Wittenberg College, the pride of our people; great and enterprising newspapers, scores of literary clubs, polite and refined society, with a social club house, whose elegance would do honor to any city; homes for aged members of the weaker sex and helpless children, sup-

ported by the sacrifice and untiring zeal of saintly women, and, crowning all, half a hundred churches, whose spires and faithful ministers are ever pointing toward heaven.

All these things are the heritage of a keen, alert, restless, inquiring, ambitious people, filled with the spirit of the age.

Who, under God, has wrought the transformation from the wilderness to all these things, more wonderful than the poets who sang in the gray morning of time ever dreamed of? Its architects appear in three generations of brave, loyal, devoted men and women. As they swiftly pass us in review, first come the sturdy figures of Demint, Foos, Humphrey, Kenton and Lowrey, others joining them year by year, laying their axes to the roots of the trees and hewing out the beginning of the city which was to be, not forgetting even in that far-off day to establish humble schools and churches, in recognition that intelligence, morality and religion are the firm foundations upon which the welfare and happiness of every community must rest.

In the first decades, here and there an infant factory arises, prophetic of the future of Springfield. We, surrounded by all that comforts and adorns civilized life, in vain try to realize the toils, the privations and the hardships of the men who founded the city. As these veterans are about to leave the stage of life, the second generation marches to the rescue, led by the Whiteleys, the Fooses, the Warders, the Snyders, the Ludlows, Mast, Mitchell the Barnetts, Thomas, Kelly, and their compeers, whose inventive and constructive genius has reared those vast hives of human industry and developed those resources which have made the name of Springfield famous throughout the world.

Marching shoulder to shoulder with them are the men of the professions, skillful physicians caring for the bodies, and devoted ministers, for the souls of men; profound lawyers and jurists, vindicating human rights, and great educators and journalists, striving for intellectual improvement. Some of these grand men are still with us, as witness Abram R. Ludlow, John Foos, Ross Mitchell, Oliver S. Kelly and others, venerable men, who, as Webster said of the survivors of Bunker Hill, who stood listening to his immortal oration, "have come down to us from a former generation." May they long remain to guide us with

their wise counsel and to enjoy the fruits of their labors. John and David Snyder passed away but yesterday, leaving behind them for all the generations to follow, a precious legacy in Snyder Park and a hospital service for the indigent. To the time of the second generation belong the Mitchell-Thomas Hospital and Warder Library. And now as that generation begins to go the way of all the earth, the third, the men of our own time, fills the breach. Among the works of their hands are industries multiplied and expanded to almost fabulous proportions, material conveniences second to those of no other community; asylums for the aged, the widows and the orphans of the three greatest benevolent orders in the world, and, finally, a splendid structure to house the Young Men's Christian Association, fitly marking the closing year of the first century of Springfield.

Could we but call the roll of all the citizens of Springfield, from the day of James Demint to the present hour, and review each individual life, how gladly we should look upon the grand drama thus afforded, in order that the due meed of praise might be awarded every one who has helped to make Springfield what it is.

Here rise to view brave pioneers in James Demint, Griffith Foos, Simon Kenton, Humphreys, Lowry and Donnell; successful manufacturers, some of whom are recalled by the names of Blakeney, Buchwalter, Bushnell, Foos, Crain, Gwynn, Hoppes, Johnson, Kelly, Leffel, Ludlow, Lupfer, Mast, Mitchell, Patric, Rabbitts ,Rhinehart, Rodgers, Thomas, Warder, Whitely, Montanus, Winger; astute business men by those of Bacon, Baldwin, Black, Barnett, Blee, Burk, Benalleck, Carson, Cartmell, Crowell, Diehl, Cobaugh, Fox, Harshman, Jefferies, Kirkpatrick, Meredith, McGrew, Phelps, Pierce, Seitz, Webb, Wiseman, Zimmerman; a fertile inventor in William N. Whitely; experts in getting Fraternal Homes for Springfield in Pearl M. Cartmell and Charles W. Constantine; profound jurists in William Rogers, John C. Miller, William White, Charles Anthony, Samson Mason and Samuel A. Bowman; a great statesman and lawyer in Samuel Shellabarger; a citizen renowned in law, in statesmanship and in war, in General Joseph Warren Keifer, once occupying the third highest station in the gift of his countrymen; a

world-famous advocate of temperance in Mother Stewart; philanthropists in Benjamin H. Warder, John and David L. Snyder, Edward S. Kelly and Asa Bushnell, who also enjoys the distinction of having been the best business Governor Ohio ever had; a philosopher and traveler known throughout the world in the person of John W. Bookwalter; able journalists in William G. Boggs, William T. Cogshall and Clifton M. Nichols; artists in the Frankensteins and Jerome Uhl, who have made the canvas glow with life and beauty; gifted authors in General Keifer, John W. Bookwalter, Robert Brain and Minnie Williss Baines Miller; and brilliant scholars in a Sprecher, an Ort, a Breckenridge, a Keller, a Prince and a Geiger.

The list might be swollen to include hundreds of others worthy of special mention. Yet not alone have the great characters of our city wrought to build it. Every toiler in the office, in the shop, at the counter, on the street, or on a farm, in the adjoining region, has done his or her part in the great work. Wherever, in any capacity, however humble, men or women have done well their appointed tasks, putting the best of themselves into their calling, they should be awarded praise. The lives of patient, toiling, noble men and women may fade from earthly recollection, but they dwell imperishably in the mind of God, and leave their lasting impress on the world.

"All are architects of fate,
Working in these walls of time;
Some with massive deeds and great,
Some with ornaments of rhyme."

We should be false to those who have gone before us, false to ourselves, false to our Heavenly Father, if in this hour of our Centennial Jubilee we failed to recognize all worthy effort and aspiration in the lives of those whose labors have given us what we enjoy.

Many of the builders of Springfield sleep in yonder Cemeteries. If they could come back to us, but for a day, how gladly should we greet them. It may be permitted them in another sphere of existence to look upon this scene with joy, though their forms are invisible to mortal eyes. But let us be animated by

the mighty spirit of all those, living or dead, that have toiled here. We rejoice in the triumphs of peace which our city has won. We rejoice that when war clouds hovered over the land, Springfield sent regiment after regiment to the defense of an imperiled Union, and that she has never hesitated to obey our country's call to arms. But let us turn our eyes from the glorious past and meet the great responsibilities of the ever urgent present, while we look with bright hope and unshaken confidence to the future.

Long ere the second Centennial of Springfield, we shall have passed away. Even our children will then have finished their earthly career; but, as our children's children gather, it may be on this very spot, to celebrate that day, may they say of us and of the dear ones we leave behind, as we can now say of those who have gone before us, "They did their part well in their day and generation." And now, by the authority of the General Committee having this great event in charge, and on behalf of all the people of Springfield, I declare this Centennial Celebration open.

HON. ORAN F. HYPES.

A CENTURY OF COMMERCIAL LIFE.

BY HON. ORAN F. HYPES.

"Over the roofs of the Pioneers
Gathers the moss of a hundred years;
On man and his works has passed the change
That needs must be in a century's range.
The land lies open and warm in the sun,
Anvils clamor and mill wheels run;
Flocks on the hill side, herds on the plain,
The wilderness gladdens with fruit and grain."

The story of Springfield's century of business is, in miniature, the story of the life of the Nation. Our beginning was in the single log house erected in 1799 by James Demint, who had journeyed hither from Kentucky, and built his cabin home on the north bank of Buck Creek. On March 17, 1801, Mr. Demint, assisted by two others—Mr. Griffith Foos and Mr. John Daugherty—attracted by the favorable location, laid out the town. Tradition accredits the wife of Simon Kenton with suggesting the name—Springfield. From this humble beginning, Springfield, in a single century, has become a city known throughout the length and breadth of the world—wherever the torch of civilization has enlightened the peoples of the earth.

In an address delivered at Yellow Springs, in 1829, at a public dinner given in his honor, the Hon. Edward Everett, in speak-

ing of our early patriots and pioneers, used these words: "It is only when we consider what they found this country, and what they have handed it down to us, that we learn the efficacy of public and private virtue, of wise counsel, of simple manners, of frugal habits, and an inborn love of liberty."

Following the building of Demint's humble home, Griffith Foos hewed out and built the first tavern. It was opened for business in June, 1801. In this house the first preaching service was held two years later. Before embarking in business, Mr. Foos secured at the log Court House in Xenia, the necessary license for keeping tavern, the fees being eight dollars. In 1804, the town had a dozen or more houses. In addition was a settlement of some fourteen cabins at a fort and blockhouse just north of town, and other settlements to the west. Business was conducted by G. B. Fields, as a cabinet-maker, near Main and Market. Opposite was John Reed's cooper shop. Near the other corner was another tavern, whose proprietor is alleged to have been an old colored man named Toney. Mr. Stowe kept a grocery store. Near Limestone street, a large, two-story log house served as a blockhouse in the alarms from Indian raids. Wearing apparel was dispensed by two Frenchmen, the firm name being LeRoy & DeGrab—the name of the junior member having no reference, it is presumed, to their business methods.

INDIANS A MENACE.

"But these are gone
Like the night's dark shade before the rising dawn."

For the first decade, Springfield failed to develop and realize on that energy and pluck that, in later years, has marked her prosperity. The reason may readily be found in the feeling of insecurity from the Indian depredations. Tecumseh, a son of our county, and his band of braves were a constant menace, to some of whom plunder or murder was but a pastime. Treaty after treaty could not stay their treacherous hand. What tribute shall we pay those brave and daring pioneers to whom toil and privation was not all of life? Fearlessly and patiently they wrought as did the children of Israel under Nehemiah. "Every one with

his own hand wrought in the work, and with the other hand held a weapon. For the builders every one had his sword girded by his side, and so builded."

THE INDIAN VILLAGES.

That Springfield was a favored spot before the dawn of civilization, is readily established, in the location near by of the Indian villages of Chillicothe and Piqua. At the latter village, west of town, when destroyed by General George Rogers Clark, in 1780, some three hundred acres of Indian corn were under cultivation. In fact, the first shipment ever made from what is now Clark County consisted of a cargo of provisions. They were loaded by David Lowry into a flat boat, built by himself in 1800, placed upon the waters of the Big Miami, and thence taken to New Orleans. Provisions thus sent were usually exchanged for sugar. The Indians did not cease to be a threatening factor, retarding the growth and prosperity of the village, until General Harrison secured peace to the frontier in his famous victory at Tippecanoe. Tecumseh, brilliant, brave, but sullen—no longer able to incite nor harass the settlers of Springfield, nor yet impede the wheels of progress—but ever "against the government," met his final fate while enlisted as England's ally in the War of 1812.

OUR NATIVE WEALTH.

The early forests proved to be a friendly factor, not so much as a pronounced article of trade and commerce, as in furnishing abundant supplies for building material and fuel. A liberal growth of beech, oak, maple, walnut, ash, and hickory, have, until recent years, served as an ample source of local supply. One part of the country, the northwest, has long been known as the "Beech." It was the mecca of many of those sturdy English folk who are a credit to any community. The story was told me recently, by an old resident, of the arrival in New York years ago of a small group of the early English settlers, who, upon being asked their destination, innocently replied "The Beech," and asked where they might find it.

"Springfield limestone," as it is known, has proven thus far

our only source of mineral wealth. In the absence of underlying coal, oil or gas, our stone quarries have proven no small factor in commercial life. The strata of rock averaging thirteen feet thick has been quarried for sixty years. (At present 250 men are employed in four quarries. In the half-century of their workings, thousands of cars of stone have been quarried, much of it having been reduced to lime. Shipments have been made as far south as New Orleans.) At one time Springfield limestone was the standard finishing rock for this part of the country.

EARLY WATER POWER.

Our limpid streams, Mill Run and Buck Creek, in earlier days served as a prime factor in placing Springfield upon the map as the center of commercial and manufacturing activity. With all due respect to those noble streams of the past, they may, in the absence of the rushing current that once filled their banks and turned our factory wheels, still serve the sanitary needs of modern Springfield, with even greater value than afforded by their water power of other years.

At the formation of Clark County, and Springfield as the County Seat, in 1818, the picture presented is not a hopeful one. Mr. Robert Woodward, in his sketches of Springfield, gives this summary: "The west bank of Mill Run was an exceedingly muddy and miry place. In crossing to go to the eastern part of town, it was not only necessary to wade through the mud and mire and cross the stream on a foot log, but also ascend the east bank, which was quite steep. It was no uncommon thing there to see horses and wagons drive close up to the doors of dwellings." He speaks also of a low state of morals, which is verified by other writers. The product of the "still" had not only furnished "fire water" to their Indian neighbors, all citizens more or less sharing the ill results therefrom, but was being felt also in drunkenness and brawling among the inhabitants. "But amidst all," says Mr. Woodward, "were men of upright, firm character, who did much by their influence and exertions to stem the rapid progress of iniquity in the community."

OUR VILLAGE DAYS.

In 1820 came that leavening and enlightening force and pow-

erful aid to business, "the printing press." After varying ownerships, the first publication of influence was the Western Pioneer. In 1825, with a vim and vigor creditable to modern journalism, the paper brought about the adoption of street lamps. They cost $25.00 each. The expense of maintaining them was a tax of 12 1-2 cents, collected from each house, to pay for oil and wick—the lamp to be cleaned by the family nearest in location. About this time, in addition to several mills producing flour, woolen and cotton products, there were eight stores, and several lawyers and physicians. In the county was a population of 9,533. Shortly after Springfield was incorporated as a village (by act of Legislature, January 23, 1827), the first complete census was taken of which we have any record. That enterprising paper, the Western Pioneer, in its issue of September 28, 1828, said: "We have for the information of our readers and our own gratification, taken the pains to enumerate the population of our village. There are in Springfield 935 souls—6 blacksmith shops, with 15 hands; 4 wagon shops, with 13 hands; 4 shoemaker shops, with 9 hands; 3 tanneries, with 8 hands; 6 tailor shops, with 18 hands; 3 saddle shops, with 10 hands; 3 bakeries, with 5 hands; 2 hatter shops, with 6 hands; 3 cabinet shops, with 8 hands; 1 tin shop, with 4 hands; 3 cooper shops, with 10 hands; 2 chair shops, with 5 hands; 14 stores, with 32 hands; 4 groceries, with 4 hands; 1 paper mill, with 20 hands; 1 gun shop, with 3 hands."

In addition, the census showed 3 brickyards, 27 carpenters, 1 clockmaker, 3 butcheries, 2 distilleries, 4 attorneys, 5 physicians, 2 sign and 1 portrait painter, and 1 extensive flour mill. Incidentally, they mention 4 schools, a courthouse, brick jail, 3 churches, their own printshop and "a postoffice at which 24 mails are received weekly in elegant four-horse coaches."

During the period of our village life we grew from 935 inhabitants in 1828 to 5,109, reaching the latter figure in 1850, when the city charter was granted. Compared with the rapid growth of large cities in the far West, this increase, covering a period of twenty-two years, is not startling. Manufacturing, however, that was to prove the keynote of our prosperity, was just beginning to assert its influence. We are in reality celebrating a half-century of preparation and a half-century of real progress. Having

ratified the city charter, one of the first steps toward metropolitan manners was the abolishing of the oil street lamps and the adoption of gas light—on the evening of April 4, 1850, the city was first lighted with gas. The price was $6 per thousand cubic feet. Fifty years later the same gas company supplies us at $1 per thousand. The needs of the city now require a gross output of nearly sixty million cubic feet annually among 2,172 consumers. In addition, 2,600 consumers use natural gas for fuel at 25 cents per thousand. The supply coming originally from Mercer County, but latterly from the Fairfield County gas fields, seventy-five miles distant.

ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANTS.

With characteristic energy, Springfield was among the first cities to adopt electric light. To William A. Scott, Esq., Theo. Troupe, Charles H. Pierce and others may be attributed the first effort in this direction. Two thousand dollars were raised in $100 shares, when, in 1882, the plant was established in the Driscol Carriage Factory. The original price of $150 per year for street arc lights of 2,000 candlepower has been reduced more than half. In the city streets 306 such lights are now used, in addition to 600 gas posts. Upwards of 8,000 incandescent lights are used in stores and residences, 230 miles of wire being necessary for this service. The Kelly light and heating plant is recently established with additional capacity for commercial electric lighting and steam heating.

TRANSPORTATION.

"Still from the hurrying train of life
Fly backward far and fast,
The milestones of the fathers—
The landmarks of the past."

As a means of developing our own resources, and marketing them upon the world, transportation is a most important factor. Clark County has well developed roadways. They were not always so. When Griffith Foos and his small party, in 1801, blazed their way through forest and over stream, they made the first wag-

on tracks leading into Springfield from the east. About the same year, Mr. Foos assisted Daniel Lowry and John Daugherty in surveying the first road out of Springfield. It led to Dayton, and was possibly over the trail cut by General George Rogers Clark some twenty years earlier, when he led his brave band of Kentuckians in the destruction of the Indian village of Piqua. Of material benefit, from a commercial standpoint, was the completion in 1832 of the National Road, which event was duly celebrated at the time. This brought Springfield prominently before the State and country, as a stopping point on that great channel of early commerce and travel. Crossing the 412 square miles in Clark County to-day are 312 miles of county turnpikes. In addition are the township and county roads, aggregating 498 miles, making a grand total of 810 miles of improved roadways in the county. The measurements have been supplied after much effort through the courtesy of the various township clerks and trustees and the County Commissioners, and now appear for the first time. They tell their own story as a feature of internal improvements being a wise means of developing our own resources: Bethel Township, 39 miles; German Township, 33 miles; Green Township, 55 miles; Harmony Township, 50 miles; Madriver Township, 47 miles; Moorefield Township, 49 miles; Madison Township, 66 miles; Pike Township, 30 miles; Pleasant Township, 45 miles; Springfield Township, 84 miles.

OUR RAILWAY SYSTEMS.

Assisting in our development, at the beginning of the last half-century, was the opening of the railroad era. On August 6, 1846, the engine "Ohio" whistled its greeting to Springfield, arriving on the tracks of the "Little Miami" Railroad the first train following on August 11. Two years later the "Mad River" road was completed, connecting Springfield with Lake Erie. In 1851 the Springfield and Dayton road was finished. Later the Springfield and London, also the Springfield and Pittsburg. The last line completed was the road to the coal fields, originally the Springfield, Jackson and Pomeroy, now, with northern extensions, known as the Detroit Southern. Springfield capital was largely instrumental in its building.

STREET CAR TRAFFIC.

Our adventure in street car traffic began in 1871. The original line was built from Limestone street west on High to Dayton road. P. P. Mast, George Spence, Esq., and others were its chief backers. The road was a bonanza when the State Fair was held in Springfield, but the patronage thereafter did not pay "horse feed." Three years later Mr. Charles A. Harris bought the entire outfit—roadway, three cars and "gondola," also the motor power, consisting of nine familiar mules and two horses, at sheriff's sale, for the sum of $2,200. Street car traffic began in earnest when the Citizen Company was organized in 1882. The lines were extended and a fair service rendered. In 1891, Mr. I. Ward Frey successfully inaugurated the first electric street railway, having received a franchise to the North Side. The line was later merged into the Citizens' Line, and the whole system became electric in 1892. The stock of the present company is controlled largely by Eastern capital, yet the management have been fortunate thus far in reducing loss of life and property to a minimum. The result may further be accounted for in the faithful service given by competent employees. The company employs 100 men with an equipment of thirty cars and twenty-nine miles of track. They carried during 1900 an average of 12,427 persons daily, transferring to any part of the city upon a single five-cent fare.

The latest development in transportation lies in the interurban electric lines. By this system Springfield has added facilities in reaching hourly and cheaply the surrounding cities of Dayton, Urbana and Xenia. The latter line is under construction as well as a branch to London and Columbus, with other lines in project. The Dayton, Springfield & Urbana, completed in 1900, has general offices in Springfield, under competent management.

SPRINGFIELD A RAILWAY CENTER.

With the development of our manufacturing and commercial interest came the need of a proper railway outlet for our products. By the consolidation of various roads, we also became a junction point on the Big Four (C. C. C. & St. L.) system. From the small showing at the start, when our freight cars were shifted

about by horsepower, and the vigorous voice of the driver, the returns this year show more than forty miles of yard and siding track in use, in addition to 121 miles of main tracks crossing the county. The service of eleven yard or switch engines is required to handle our shipping.

The total number of trains arriving and departing daily by the various lines are thirty-six passenger and forty freight. While an accurate record of passengers carried by the various lines for the period of a year is not easily ascertained, yet from the best data obtainable, by careful computation, one hundred and thirty-four thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight passengers were carried out of Springfield during the year 1900. This covers the Big Four, Pennsylvania and Detroit Southern roads. In point of revenue, Springfield is the fifth city on the entire Big Four system, being exceeded only by Cincinnati, Cleveland, Chicago and St. Louis. In passing, it may be well to state as a matter of current history, that the stations supplied by all of the roads entering Springfield, for the use of their patrons, would, if placed on public sale, scarcely bring a sufficient price to pay for their tearing down and hauling away.

WHAT WE SAY TO THE WORLD, AND HOW WE SAY IT.

When the Springfield postoffice was established in 1804, "mail day" came but once a week. Couriers from Cincinnati carried the mail into the great Northwest. In 1823, when the horse and saddle bags were supplanted in the mail service by a four-horse coach and a daily mail, the inhabitants were filled with pardonable pride. Perhaps there is no more certain indication of business conditions than the postal service. The appended record, secured through the courtesy of our splendid postmaster, Mr. James H. Rabbitts, would indicate a healthy business relation between Springfield and the outer world. We receive and dispatch daily ninety-two mails. This demands the service of seventy-two employees, about equally divided as to carriers and clerks. Following is the postoffice record for the year ending June 30, 1901: Total mail, first class, handled during year, about 11,650,000. This would indicate an average of about 300 letters per year for every man, woman and child in Springfield. In second-class mail

nearly two thousand tons were sent, our office on this class ranking sixteenth in the United States. Following is the financial showing:

POSTAL RECORDS CURRENT YEAR.

Gross receipts for year	$127,698 76
Expenses for year	44,361 91
Net revenue for year	$ 83,336 85
Money orders issued, 12,254; amount	$ 83,774 93
Money orders paid, 164,618; amount	394,014 54
Special delivery letters received	6,775
Special delivery letters sent	4,837
Total	11,612
Number of registered pieces received	25,717
Number of registered pieces sent	5,834
Total	31,551

OUR TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.

In addition to this enormous "mail" output, our business is sufficiently urgent at times as to require the handling during last year of 135,402 telegrams, together with 78,936 messages sent and received over the long-distance telephones. Our foreign transactions require the use of 769 cable messages during the year. The office of the Atlantic, Lake and Mississippi telegraph was opened in Springfild in 1847. Our esteemed and useful citizens, George H. Frey, Sr. (now retired), and John W. Parsons, Superintendent of the Ohio Masonic Home, were early telegraph operators. From a report sheet of 1849, I estimate at about eight the average daily messages sent during that year. Upon that report, as patrons, appear the honored names Rodgers, Whitely, Buckingham, Mason, and Thompson.

Our telephone exchange dates from 1882, with fifty original subscribers. The same company under the "Bell" patent, have grown into their own new stone-front building, with the most modern equipment of any exchange in the country. Eighteen hundred and fifty subscribers make a daily average of 24,600 calls

by day, and 6,400 night calls. From the crude service at the beginning, when communication could be had with outside points only with considerable effort and patience, the new copper line service of to-day renders conversation with New York or Chicago as plain and satisfactory as though in an adjacent room. The original price of $6 per month for stores, and $5 for residences, has been reduced one-half, while the service rendered has been brought to the highest standard of their time. Competing lines are now seeking franchises, and the universal use of the telephone seems but the question of a few years.

COMMERCE.

The beginning of our second century finds almost every branch of business thoroughly represented. There is scarcely anything necessary to modern human needs that cannot be supplied reasonably and well in Springfield. Our food supplies—largely the product of our own county—are usually as good as can be obtained on the face of the earth. In addition to a market house with tiled floor and clean apartments, more than two hundred grocers, bakers, milkmen, etc., find business employment in meeting the needs of table supplies. The bakers send out ten thousand loaves of bread daily. Eighty physicians stand ready to answer the calls of the afflicted from any over-indulgence in the good things of life, or the ailments to which the human flesh is heir; also "Scientists," who are equally ready to dissolve the illusion that there are any bodily infirmities, save as they exist only in the mind. In building operations, the entire structure, from foundation to girder or roof, may be constructed with home products and labor. House furnishings, from furnace to frescoes, with all the comforts of home, are easily available in our midst. The adornment of the body and bodily comforts, are very largely and earnestly cared for by competing houses, whose appeal for business often exhausts the vocabulary of self-praise. In such unseemly strife, over seventy-six lawyers and eight undertakers seem content to ply their vocations after the busy actors of the stage of business life shall have closed their career and passed on to their reward.

The year 1900 was unquestionably the largest business year

of our existence—the output of merchants, artisans and tradepeople generally, reaching into the millions. To reach an accurate estimate of moneys thus invested, is an undertaknig not easily solved. Personal interview with more than twelve hundred persons so engaged, seemed a hopeless and even unprofitable task. Returns to the County Auditor did not cover all, while reports to mercantile agencies might indicate a variance with taxation returns. From a careful review from each business interest, aside from manufacturing, the table appended gives a reasonably fair showing of moneys so invested. Where two or more lines of merchandise are sold in the same store, the business is listed under its principal item.

Agents—	*No.*	*Invested.*
Insurance Brokers and Real Estate...	62	$ 42,500
Merchants—		
Agricultural	5	20,000
Bicycles, guns, etc.....	8	21,000
Booksellers, etc.....	5	26,800
Boots and shoes.....	8	70,000
China and queensware.....	7	37,000
Cigars	38	13,500
Clothing, etc.....	12	148,000
Coal	31	78,000
Commission	5	21,000
Confectionery	18	18,500
Druggists	19	94,000
Dry goods	6	300,000
Electrical supplies	3	1,500
Fish dealers	2	1,500
Flour and feed.....	12	10,500
Furniture	8	74,800
Grocers (wholesale)	3	250,000
Grocers (retail)	133	206,250
Hats and caps.....	3	35,000
Grain	3	30,000
Hardware and builders' supplies.....	7	192,000
Jewelry and watches.....	10	62,000
Meats (wholesale)	1	12,000
Meat markets	38	19,000
Lumber, etc.....	7	110,000
Milliners	11	35,000
Oil dealers	7	30,000

Merchants—		
Paper and notions (wholesale)	1	35,000
Paint stores	2	10,000
Pawnbrokers	3	3,000
Pianos and organs	2	11,000
Pumps	4	1,500
Plumbers	5	48,000
Plumbers' supplies (wholesale)	1	20,000
Rags and junk	5	12,000
Second-hand	9	2,700
Sewing machines	4	3,000
Stoves and tinware	5	4,000
Tailors	14	20,800
Tailor shops	10	1,000
Tea and coffee	4	5,000
Totals	478	$2,126,850
Artisans and Other Business—		
Architects	5	3,000
Artists	10	1,000
Barbers	55	14,000
Bakeries	27	39,500
Blacksmith and horse shoeing	21	5,850
Business colleges	2	2,000
Boot and shoe repairers	34	1,700
Brick contractors	10	10,000
Carpenter contractors	38	19,000
Carpet weavers	4	300
Painters	31	16,000
Cooper shops	4	300
Dairies	9	9,000
Dentists	22	11,000
Draymen and transfer wagons	25	9,000
Dressmakers	123	5,000
Dyers	2	3,000
Feather renovaters	3	300
Laundries	7	26,000
Marble works	3	6,000
Pattern Makers	4	500
Photographers	7	7,000
Plasterers	9	4,500
Undertakers	8	25,000
Upholsterers	4	1,000
Totals	467	$ 219,950

Other Business Places—		
Boarding houses	43	$ 1,200
Hotels	8	55,700
Livery stables	16	51,000
Restaurants	18	7,000
Saloons	122	56,000
Liquor (wholesale)	5	25,000
Totals	212	$ 195,900
Summary of all Business Pursuits, Exclusive of Manufacturing—		
Agents and brokers	62	$ 42,500
Artisans and tradesmen	467	219,950
Merchants	478	2,126,850
Other business places	212	195,900
Totals	1219	$2,585,200

Without a special enumeration, the number of persons employed in these various branches could not be ascertained.

WE ARE "SOUND" FINANCIALLY.

In the rise and fall of the business world, Springfield can take pardonable pride in her financial institutions. During the dark days of depression, our finances have been a Gibraltar of strength to the community.

On January 22, 1847, the Mad River Valley branch of the State Bank opened its doors for business. Levi Rinehart was president and J. T. Claypole, cashier. In 1851, "The Springfield Bank" was organized with Oliver Clark, president, and W. T. McMeans, cashier. Today we have five National Banks with an aggregated capital of one million dollars, and nearly five thousand depositors. Their published statements, as called for by the Comptroller of the Currency on July 15, 1901, show the following results:

Loans and discounts.		*Deposits subject to check.*
$1,135,200	First National	$1,020,900
504,900	Mad River National	448,800
303,000	Lagonda National	360,900
243,700	Springfield National	208,800
361,700	Citizens' National	421,200
$2,548,500		$2,460,600

L. of C.

In addition to the five thousand citizens using the National Banks, as depositors, our Springfield Savings Bank appeals more strongly to the masses, by reason of the payment of interest on deposits—at present, 3 per cent. Organized in 1873, the Savings Bank, under the safe and splendid management that has always marked its career, has become a public benefactor. From 730 depositors at the end of the first year, their records show 9,808 depositors at the beginning of the current year. Since its organization, more than three-quarters of a million dollars in interest has been paid to their customers. During 1900, their deposits increased a quarter-million dollars, indicating a comfortable financial growth among the wise and prudent.

BUILDING AND LOAN.

Next to the Savings Bank in popularity are the Building and Loan Associations—"The Springfield," organized in 1884, and "Merchants' and Mechanics'," organized in 1892. During the years of their career, hundreds of homes have been built by the proceeds of careful savings fostered by their managements.

An aggregate showing of the several depositories is a most convincing argument that our citizens who so desire are more thrifty, and laboring classes under happier conditions than the toilers of continental Europe. The appended list tells the old story: "Take care of the dimes, and the dollars will take care of themselves":

Number depositors in National Banks	5,000
Number depositors in Savings Bank	9,808
Number depositors in Building and Loans	6,100
Total depositors	20,908

Our total wealth, as shown by the tax returns for 1901, is: City	$18,045,286
That of the county for the same time	14,997,236
Total, city and county, for 1901	$33,042,522

A general summary of the investments in Springfield commercial life in 1901—aside from manufacturing—may be conservatively stated as follows:

Banks	$2,460,600
Building and Loan	1,025,000
*Gas Plant and Natural Gas System	800,000
*Electric Light Plants	300,000
*Telegraph Company	50,000
*Telephone Company	100,000
*Express Companies	5,000
*Street Railway Companies (in county)	500,000
*Steam Railways (in county)	3,750,000
Merchants, artisans, etc	2,585,200

*Owned in part or entirely by outside capital.

Evidences are not wanting that we are sharing materially in the general prosperity that has followed the economic, as well as patriotic policies, of President McKinley. An abstract secured from the County Recorder shows that during 1901 the county made a net gain in cancelled mortgages of $2,388,027.

What Springfield has wrought as a business city has been achieved amid the trials of a busy century. We have had to confront the Indian question. We have had to stop the wheels of progress for wars at home and abroad. Be it said to the lasting fame of our city and county, that the sordid spirit of commercial gain has never yet suffered her people to falter at their country's call. We have passed through the fires of financial panic. We have suffered the furies of the tornado and cyclone; yet Springfield greets the dawning of her second century, proud of her past, happy in her present, and hopeful for the future.

TABLE SHOWING CITY AND COUNTY TAXES.

YEAR	CITY TAX RATE.	CITY TAX.	COUNTY TAX.	TOTAL.
1830	.64	.....	.....	$ 6,166 91
1840	90	.....	.....	16,072 67
1850	1.23	.....	.....	11,009 86
1860	1.75	$ 54,410 81	$106,046 53	160,457 34
1870	2.40	150.698 54	166,098 79	316,797 33
1880	1.92	195,515 53	190,627 90	386,143 43
1890	2.09	369,784 00	232,248 56	602,032 56
1900	2 31	416,019 75	206,766 81	622,786 56
1901	2.31	422,255 77	227,320 52	649,576 29

TABLE SHOWING THE RISE IN POPULATION ALSO SUB-DIVISION OF CITY AND COUNTY REALTY AND CHATTEL.

YEAR	POPULATION.		VALUATION CITY PROPERTY		VAL. COUNTY PROPERTY.	
	CITY.	COUNTY	REAL.	CHATTELS.	REAL.	CHATTELS.
1820	*935	9,353	.....	.....	.....	.....
1830	1,030	13,114	.....	†41,300	$ 667,832	$ 268,962
1840	2,094	16,882	.....	†73,599	1,304,749	411,105
1850	5,108	22,178	$ 644,555	$ 436,919	4,665,791	1,222,218
1860	7,002	25,300	1,972,697	1,110,878	7,450,760	3,269,628
1870	12,652	32,070	2,958,635	3,320,471	7,859,838	5,323,550
1880	20,730	41,948	6,004,920	4,178,190	11,996,940	5,797,433
1890	31,895	52,277	10,430,550	6,100,007	11,355,170	5,317,500
1900	38,253	58,939	11,653,580	6,240,515	9,083,760	5,245,831
1901	.....	.....	11,940,020	6,105,266	9,658,690	5,338,546

*In 1828 †Merchants' Capital.

FROM CLARK COUNTY TAX DUPLICATE.

Year	VALUATION REAL ESTATE			VALUATION CHATTELS.			Grand Total Wealth City and County
	City	County	TOTAL	City	County	TOTAL	
1830	.....	$ 667,832	$ 667,832	.....	$ 268,962	$ 268,962	$ 936,794
1840	.....	1,304,749	1,304,749	.....	411,105	411,105	1,715,854
1850	644,555	4,665,791	5,310,346	$ 436 919	1,222,218	1,659,137	6,969,483
1860	1,972,697	7,450,760	9,423,457	1,110,878	3,269,628	4,380,506	13,803,963
1870	2,958,635	7,859,838	10,818,473	3,320,471	5,323,550	8,644,021	19,462,494
1880	6,004,920	11,996,940	18,001,860	4,178,190	5,797,433	9,975,613	27,977,473
1890	10,430,550	11,355,170	21,785,720	6,100,007	5,317,500	11,417,507	33,203,227
1900	11,653,580	9,083,760	20,747,340	6,240,515	5,245,831	11,486,346	32 233,686
1901	11,940,020	9,658,690	21,598,710	6,105,266	5,338,546	11,443,812	33,042,522

D. Z. GARDNER, ESQ.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT AND ITS DEPARTMENTS.

BY D. Z. GARDNER, ESQ.

Municipalities have become the study of the day. Historically treated, their study cannot but be interesting; their chief interest, however, at this day, lies in their political influence. By the term "municipalities" here is meant cities.

In the first ages of the world, the population was agrarian. Cities grew up and were formed by tribes or nations as the best means of defense against other tribes or nations. But population has always had the tendency to centralize. Although there is evidence of reaction periods in this centralization, the ruins of great cities prove that at times the city population became very great. It appears that during the last few decades population has been centralizing into cities at a more rapid rate than ever before, until, I presume, at the present time, a larger per cent of people live in cities than ever before. And what is true in this respect of population, is true, to even a greater degree, of wealth. These facts give special interest to the study of cities, their government and departments. While it is interesting to study the ancient cities and their ruins, they cannot throw much light on the prob-

lems of modern municipalities. The study of our own city is certainly of more interest and vastly more importance. The recent agitation on the subject of government and forms of government for cities might lead one to think that it was a matter of recent origin and importance. This, however, would be a mistake, but it is true, that on account of increasing population and new problems constantly being presented, the study of city government has assumed new character and importance. It is generally agreed that old forms and methods will not answer any longer, and that new ones must be devised. The cities of the more remote past were mostly merely scattered communities rather than compact cities; houses within a stone's throw of each other, rather than crowded together and twenty-six stories high.

And here let me ask, have you ever stopped to consider how little attention you pay to your municipal government affairs, and yet how much more important they are to you than National or State affairs, to which you devote so much of your time and thought? The management of city affairs touches you in a hundred places where State and National affairs combined touch you once. The security of person and property depends almost wholly on your police and fire departments. You pay $7.00 taxes to be administered by your municipal officers to one dollar expended by State and National officers combined. While the security of your person and property and the expenditure of taxes paid by you are almost wholly in the hands of your municipal officers, is it not true that you interest yourself, in about inverse proportion to their importance, in municipal affairs and officers? It is probably true that not too much interest is taken in National and State affairs, but it is surely true that too little interest is taken by those most interested in municipal affairs and officers.

One hundred years ago there was nothing but nature where now stands the city of Springfield. There is nothing peculiar about Springfield's origin and growth. To a house or two on what afterward became the famous National Road, were added a house or two, and then another or two, and finally enough to be something of a settlement. Springfield became incorporated as a village in 1834, although an organization had been effected in 1827, with the usual six trustees and with Edward H. Cumming

as President, and James S. Halsey as Recorder. She ran on under this form of government until 1850, when, by an act of the Legislature, Springfield became a city of the second class. The first Mayor was James M. Hunt, and the first City Clerk was S. Parsons. From 1850 to 1891, when the present form of government was adopted, the city cannot be said to have had any departments; in fact, it has none now legally so designated.

I conceived it might be of interest to name in order the Presidents and Mayors of the city from 1834 down, and they are as follows:

PRESIDENTS WHILE A VILLAGE.

Edward H. Cumming	1834.
W. V. A. Cushing	1835.
Samson Hubble	1836.
Reuben Miller	1837, '38, '39, '40.
John Murdock	1841.
William Moore	1842, '43, '44.
Steven Bell	1845.
William Moore (again)	1846, '47, '48, '49.

MAYORS OF CITY.

James M. Hunt	1850, '51, '52, '53.
James S. Goode	1854, '55, '56.
A. G. Burnett	1857, '58, '59, '60.
John C. Miller	1861.
W. D. Hill	1862.
J. J. Snyder	1863, '64, '65.
James Fleming	1866.
J. J. Snyder (again)	1867, '68.
Jacob R. McGarry	1869, '70.
J. J. Hanna	1871, '72, '73, '74.
Milton Cole	1875, '76, '77, '78, '79
Edward S. Wallace	1880.
E. G. Coffin	1881, '82.
Charles W. Constantine	1883, '84.
James P. Goodwin	1885, '86.
O. S. Kelly	1887, '88.
W. R. Burnett	1889, '90, '91, '92.
James Johnson, Jr.	1893, '94.
P. P. Mast	1895, '96.
John M. Good	1897, '98.

Charles J. Bowlus..... 1899, '00.
M. L. Milligan..... 1901.

There were two or three instances in which the regularly elected Mayor, for one reason or another, did not serve out his term, and temporary appointments were made, the last being that of T. J. Kirkpatrick in 1898.

It appears from the foregoing list that most of the Mayors have been our most prominent business men.

I will give the names of the legal advisers of the city in their order, designating the years in which they were elected, beginning in 1853 with George Spence:

SOLICITORS.

George Spence..... 1853
A. G. Burnett..... 1855
James M. Hunt..... 1857
D. M. Cochran..... 1859
J. K. Mower..... 1867
John C. Miller..... 1871
A. T. Byers..... 1876
F. M. Hagan..... 1879
M. T. Burnham..... 1881
F. M. Hagan (again)..... 1883
A. N. Summers..... 1885
A. H. Kunkle..... 1891
D. Z. Gardner..... 1899
V. Y. Smith..... 1901

There is one instance of a City Solicitor resigning, that of D. M. Cochran in 1866.

TREASURER.

In 1862 the office of City Treasurer was abolished, and since then the County Treasurer has been treasurer of the city.

The incumbents of the City Clerk's office since 1850 have been as follows:

CITY CLERKS.

S. Parsons..... 1850
William Anderson..... 1855
G. H. Frey..... 1856

T. P. Clarke..... 1858
W. F. Cummings..... 1861
James W. Cummings..... 1862
T. P. Clarke (again)..... 1867
Charles R. Miller..... 1869
John S. Shewalter..... 1870
Thomas D. Wallace..... 1890
S. J. Wilkerson..... 1892
Philip Huonker 1898
R. N. Lantz..... 1900

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The steam fire department was organized in 1865 with A. R. Ludlow as first Fire Marshal. The position was held by him until 1871, when R. Q. King was elected and served till 1880. J. C. Holloway was elected in the latter year and was succeeded in 1882 by William E. Moore, Jr., who served till December 2, 1884, when E. W. Simpson was elected and served till September 1, 1895, when the present Chief, George Follrath, was appointed. During all its life our Fire Department has been an honor to the city, and, while we have had some destructive fires, the statistics of the United States show, I believe, only one or two cities of our size that have averaged a lower fire loss. There are now seven regular fire department houses, operated by a force of thirty-five officers and men. The department is well equipped with the most modern machinery for fighting fire.

The fire alarm system is under control of the department, and is kept in first-class order by M. M. Duffy and his assistants.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The present system of police management came in with the new form of government in 1891. It consists at present of thirty-six officers and men. The efficiency of this department, especially since it came under the new form of management, cannot be questioned. It has attained an enviable reputation throughout the country. The control of the station and patrol houses is in this department. The Chiefs of the Department have been as follows:

James Cushman 1891
John McKenna 1893

W. H. Van Tassel..... 1895
Stewart Black 1897
R. E. O'Brien..... 1899

The Police and Fire Departments are naturally somewhat connected and interdependent, and hence are under control of one board, designated the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners. Let me remark here, in passing, that I am not to be construed as speaking for or against the present form of government; I may refer to some parts of it in such manner later on, in this paper.

COUNCIL AND BOARD OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

Under our present form of government, Council is relieved of some of the duties it had under the former system of management, and some have hastily assumed that it has been entirely shorn of its power and influence; but this is a grave mistake, and arises from having failed to study the situation. The powers and duties really and truly belonging to such a body still remain to it; in fact, all the important legislative functions of the city remain in Council. If we except a few minor matters, only executive functions have been taken from Council and lodged in the Board of Public Affairs. In a city the size and importance of Springfield, the executive duties become so great and complex, requiring at times quick and immediate action, that a number of men with something like original authority are required to give all their time and attention to them; hence the necessity of some such arrangement as the Board of Public Affairs. This board, in addition to its executive power, has legislative power over only small matters, and such as might be expected to require immediate action, and such as may arise from day to day and require more speedy action than could be obtained from Council. This partakes somewhat of the nature of the management of private corporations and in them such arrangement of power has been found suitable and necessary.

There is always danger of friction between these two bodies, naturally somewhat jealous of each other. By careful, skillful management, however, this has usually been avoided. A careful laying down of the duties and authority of each will always avoid dangerous clash. These duties and powers are very clearly de-

fined in the law, and each body should accept what belongs to it and not try to usurp the rights and authority of the other.

In the matter of conducting the executive affairs of a city, we may borrow some from the experience of the past. I do not know where the framers of the present city government obtained their ideas, or whether they were original, but an examination of the state of city affairs of the ancient Carthage shows that her government was very similar at one time to ours. The question is often asked why the cities of today are so inferior to those of the remote past. In the first place, we may ask whether there is any room for the question. I maintain that the cities of today, in serving the purposes for which they are intended, are not inferior to those of any past age. They may not possess the useless grandeur of Babylon or the ancient This, On, or Thebes, but where among the ancient cities was there anything to compare with New York or Chicago? The twenty-six-story building may not seem so wonderful to us who are used to seeing them go up from five, ten and twenty stories. A modern twenty-six-story building, with its engines, elevators, and various appliances, would much more arouse curiosity and wonder than the pyramids or hanging gardens. It is true that in useless grandeur some of the ancient cities surpassed us, but we must remember that nations and continents were plundered to build and embellish them. It is also true that in those times the city was the state. Everything was drawn upon to improve the city of the king or tyrant. The execution of the design was in the hands of one man. We may here learn something of the value of having executive authority, at least, concentrated as much as possible. The works of science and art in those days indicate a degree of happiness and pleasure among the people surpassing that of today.

PARK.

About the only agency we have looking after the pleasure of our citizens is our Park Board. This board, at present composed of Messrs. John Foos, Frank McGregor, Robert Mills, D. F. Snyder and W. H. Blee, is rapidly transforming the "Snyder Park" into a paradise. I do not presume, however, that they will

ever be able, with the funds at hand, to furnish us the aqueducts, baths, theatres, etc., etc., of Rome.

In one department, however, and that of the highest importance, we are far ahead of our forefathers even of the not very remote past. Our hospitals and facilities for taking care of the sick and maimed are marvels of the healing art heretofore unknown and never dreamed of by the ancient followers of the art. Our hospital management is certainly second to none in the country. It is in charge of a Board of Hospital Trustees, at present composed of Dr. A. C. McCabe and Messrs. J. E. Bowman, P. E. Montanus, O. S. Kelly, and, recently appointed, E. C. Gwynn.

Of the efficiency of the last two named boards there has never been any question. And may it not in part be due to the fact that the members are appointed for long terms of office? Let me here remark that I am aware of the prejudice against long terms of office. The idea is, give everybody a show. Pass the offices around. This is a grave mistake in municipal management. No great private concern changes its officers every year or two. It is often said that we do not want an office holding class. Well, we will never have efficient, economical management until our executive officers are put upon long terms. Find a man suitable for the particular position and keep him there, should be the rule of public office as well as private office. This practically means civil service.

LIBRARY.

Our library facilities compare favorably with those of any city of our population. The management of its affairs is intrusted to a Library Board of Trustees, at present composed of Governor A. S. Bushnell, W. S. Thomas, E. L. Buchwalter, Oscar T. Martin, W. B. Rodgers and John L. Zimmerman, trustees, and C. A. Schuster, President of City Council, ex-officio member.

This board has adopted the very salutary rule of living within its income. It is usually in the fight each year for an increase of its levy, but lives within the amount allowed it.

HEALTH.

The Board of Public Affairs is charged with the statutory duties of Boards of Health. I would like to submit that, in my

judgment, this is a mistake. My personal experience with this board convinces me that the Board of Health ought to be separate. It may be conceded, however, that the matter of health has been fairly well looked after, and the United States Government reports show Springfield to be in the very front in healthfulness, and low death rate.

WATERWORKS.

The matter of water supply is in the hands of the Board of Waterworks Trustees, and they have recently had their hands full, working out a plan to increase the water supply so badly needed. It has been my idea that we have been allowing the candle to be consumed at both ends in the matter of water supply. We have allowed the water supply to decrease and also allow millions of gallons of water to waste. I feel satisfied that by using the means already in possession of the city to increase gradually the supply, and by cutting off the waste by more rigid inspection and watchfulness, and by the introduction of meters, the supply will be abundant for years to come.

EQUALIZATION.

We have a Board of Equalization, whose duty it is to look after delinquent returns of personal property and value new structures, etc.

I believe I have covered about all the departments of strictly city management, and by this time you have learned, if you did not know it before, that we are governed by boards.

There is one board to mention yet, against which all the other boards are once a year waging warfare. That is the Board of Tax Commissioners. This board supervises the levy of taxes for each department of the city, and as the pie is not very large, it requires some ingenuity to make it go around and please each department management.

A line or two about the tax duplicates and tax rates might be interesting. The first authentic record that I could find was for the year 1853 for the amount of tax duplicate. It was then $2,234,441. In 1858 it had increased to $2,778,370. In 1860 it was $3,083,575. It has been increasing each year until it has

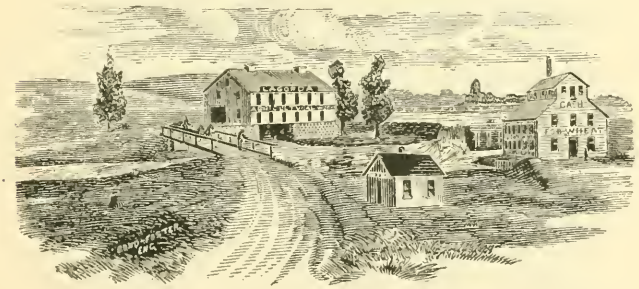
reached about $17,800,000. The tax rate has varied; beginning in 1834 with 1 1-2 mills. In 1850 it was 4 1-2 mills. At the present time the maximum is fixed by law at 10 mills. It has been slightly decreased each year for the last three years, and has been fixed this year at 9.85 mills. Much has been said about our low tax rate, and I believe we have enjoyed about the lowest rate of almost any city of our population that has kept pace with city improvements.

I have not mentioned the Board of Education, which is scarcely a department of the city government, but rather a branch of State administration, and I presume some one else has been assigned to treat of the educational department. I may, however, for the sake of completeness, refer to it briefly. It is composed of twelve members, elected in the same manner as Councilmen, and has complete charge of the educational facilities of the city and territory annexed for school purposes. It has the expenditure of a larger amount of money than any other department, and nearly as much as all other departments combined. Much dissatisfaction has always been expressed by taxpayers with the work of this board; and while there may be room for criticism, yet the educational advantages of Springfield are admittedly first class.

I have purposely left the Board of Elections for last consideration, not on account of its unimportance, for its jurisdiction is the beginning of government in a republic. This board has, probably, more difficult problems to confront it all the time than any other board in the city. Election law and rules are without end, and no one can find the beginning, and the length and breadth thereof cannot be estimated, much less measured. In this matter of elections a vast amount of law and machinery is required to decide which candidate has received the most votes, while none of it is devoted to the question whether the candidate is in the least fit to hold the office. Here is one of the weakest points in our republic, and may we not say the source of almost all others? There is no method possible of adoption that can remedy the defect of incompetent or dishonest officials. It has been supposed that the voting public would look after this, but it has been demonstrated that there is nothing in the proposition. The candidate, however incompetent, of the party in the major-

ity, or with the most money, is almost certain of election, although the fitness of the opposing candidate may be acknowledged by all. In fact, personal prejudices or spite enter far more largely into the matter than fitness. So long as this remains true, all discussion of different forms of government is absolutely vain. Put honest, competent men into office, and no form of government is needed. Without such men no form will give good government. Springfield, during all of her political life, has been singularly and unusually free from official scandal or corruption. Not that charges have not arisen from morally irresponsible sources, but nothing in the shape of convincing proof has been produced.

Let us hope that at her next centennial Springfield may be able to show herself as well among her neighbors as she has in her past history.



Warder, Bushnell & Glessner Shops in 1850.

Warder, Bushnell & Glessner Shops in 1901.

HON. W. S. THOMAS.

OUR MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES—THEIR HISTORY AND PRESENT CONDITIONS.

BY HON. W. S. THOMAS.

Manufacturing began with the town, and ever since has seemed as natural to it as the water flowing down hill past it, along which our first industries were located.

The very first business in Springfield was the manufacture of "fire water" by no less a person than James Demint, the founder of the town, in 1799. He did better afterward, and in 1803 built a grist mill.

At the first census in 1820 the town had flour, lumber, woolen, cotton, and powder mills; and in 1827, a large paper mill. In 1830, the Bretney tannery was started, and is still in operation by the same family.

In 1840, James Leffel built the first foundry. In 1841, the Barnett Flour Mills were opened, and marked an era in the history of the town, as it was the largest enterprise of the place, up to that time; and was operated by water brought in a race from a mile and a half up Buck Creek. This attracted to the same vicinity, in a few years, several other factories.

These varied interests gave the town a decidedly manufacturing character, which it has always retained.

FIRST AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The agricultural implement business, which first made Springfield famous throughout the land, was begun by William Whiteley, who in 1840 began building plows. It was here, I believe, that our greatest inventor, William N. Whiteley, learned his trade as a machinist, and whose indomitable will, ceaseless activity, and prolific invention, which are a true type of the aggressive spirit and tireless energy that have prevailed here for fifty years, created our great and varied industries, increased our population to 40,000, and made Springfield one of the finest cities of its size in the United States.

In 1842, threshing machines were made by John A. Pitts, and this was the beginning of the great industry now known as the O. S. Kelly Company.

EPOCH IN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT MANUFACTURING.

The years 1850 to 1856 mark a great epoch in the agricultural implement interest here, for during those years Warder & Brokaw (1850) began making reaping machines; Whiteley, Fassler & Kelly began making reapers and mowers, and Thomas & Mast (1856) began building grain drills, and these interests with their successors and outgrowths, form the extensive industries known today as The Warder, Bushnell & Glessner Company, P. P. Mast & Co., Mast, Foos & Co., The Superior Drill Company, and The Thomas Manufacturing Company. These factories, with the other implement shops of the Whiteley, Kelly, Ross, Evans, Foos and Funk Companies, comprise our agricultural implement group of eleven factories, which today employ 4,000 men and 125 women, using a capital of about $6,000,000, and with an annual product of about $8,000,000, and which, I believe, may be truly called the backbone of Springfield; and from which there have been many branches.

All these industries, except one, were "born and raised" in Springfield; and hence, our greatest development has been from within—a gradual growth along safe lines—what might be called legitimate expansion, in which we can all afford to believe.

With this agricultural implement interest as a basis, assur-

ing a permanent manufacturing character to the town, there have developed here many other very important industries.

These other factories have multiplied and grown so fast that today they comprise over one-half of our manufacturing interests in number of employes and annual product—but not in amount of capital used, for the experience here is, that, on the average, it takes $1,500, in money invested, to each employe in the implement business, while in our other kinds of factories $1,000 invested is sufficient to each employe. And in each $1,000 capital in the implement line there is $1,300 annual product—while in our other factories there is $1,800 of product in each $1,000 capital. So that it is a good thing, in every way, to encourage a variety of factories in our city, while at the same time we must maintain our reputation and ascendency in the implement line.

Our other manufacturing industries I have placed in eight groups, the figures for which are as follows:

FACTORIES MAKING MACHINERY, MATERIAL AND SUPPLIES FOR OTHER FACTORIES.

This is a most important group for the implement and other factories here, and stands next to the implement interest in employes, capital and product.

The thirteen factories in this group produce gray iron, malleable iron, and brass castings, machine and shop tools, emery wheels, steel wheels, and nails.

These factories began business from 1872 to 1893, are all flourishing, well established, and give promise of still further enlargement. They are largely the kind that run the year 'round, and we need some more of the same kind—notably rolling mills, for making steel and iron bars, tees, angles, and special shapes in steel. This group contains thirteen factories, employing 1,400 men and 35 women, uses $1,000,000 capital, and its annual output is $1,750,000.

GAS AND STEAM ENGINE GROUP.

Steam engines—portable, threshing and stationary—have been built here for many years, and engines of some kind are now

made by seven different factories; and one of these (James Leffel & Co.) began business in 1862, on water wheels, and afterward added steam engines. The five making gas and gasoline engines have all started and developed during the past ten years, but their enterprise is so great, and their expansion so rapid, that they are making it known everywhere that Springfield is *the place* to buy gas engines, of any size, for any purpose, and to be run by any kind of gas.

This group comprises seven factories, employing 500 men, using $650,000 capital, with an annual product of $1,000,000.

FACTORIES MAKING IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS.

The twenty-one factories in this group make furnaces, stoves, architectural iron work, bridges, iron fences, fire escapes, boiler cleaners, railroad frogs, switches, etc.; clothes wringers, trucks, undertakers' hardware, electrical specialties, sheet metal work, plumbers' supplies, boilers, roller-bearing axles, wire bale ties, saddlery, hardware, etc. Some of these industries began in the seventies, a few in the eighties, but about half of them started in the last ten years. Most of them have done so well that it is expected others will soon organize, as the field is large, and no better place than Springfield in which to make these lines.

There are now twenty-one factories in this group, employing 900 men, using $500,000 capital, and their annual product is $1,175,000.

MANUFACTURING PUBLISHERS.

All business being so dependent upon some kind of advertising, it is quite natural to find here a group of enterprising publishers, printers, lithographers, engravers, binders, etc., who are issuing four daily, five weekly, two farm papers (one of these—The Farm and Fireside—has probably the largest circulation of any farm paper in this country), besides printed books and circulars by the million, to be sent all over the world, and every piece of it makes Springfield known to some one. Indeed, for a city of its size, I believe Springfield is more universally known than any other American town.

This group contains fourteen houses, employing 400 men

and 300 women, using $600,000 capital, and with $1,050,000 annual product.

MANUFACTURING FLORISTS.

Along with the material prosperity of Springfield, from 1870 to 1890, we were fortunate in developing an extensive florist and greenhouse business.

There are now nine of these houses here, with a growing trade throughout the country—one of them alone is selling two and one-half millions of rose plants each year.

Some local effects of this interesting business were seen this spring, in the numerous and beautiful rose bushes, of the Rambler variety, to be seen all over Springfield, and the many farmers' houses throughout the county, where flowers are now common.

These nine firms in this trade employ 250 men and 50 women, use a capital of $175,000, and their annual sales amount to $375,000.

MEDICINE, CHEMICAL AND COFFIN COMPANIES

This group comprises four medicine companies, three embalming fluid companies, and two coffin factories, making nine industries in all, employing 275 men and 50 women, using a capital of $500,000, and their annual product is $800,000.

That these concerns are enterprising and up to date, will be conceded, when it is known that one of them is spending $100,000 a year in advertising, and another builds the very best caskets in the world.

GENERAL FACTORIES.

We also have seven large factories, each one a specialty of its own—(1) Gas plant; (2) electric light plant; (3) rubber factory; (4 and 5) two rubber tire plants; (6 and 7) two breweries. The product of each is well indicated by its name. They employ 250 men, use a capital of $1,000,000, and their annual product and receipts are about $1,000,000.

MISCELLANEOUS FACTORIES.

In order not to make this paper too long, I must not go into further classifications, but put all the rest of our manufacturing

industries under this head. There are fifty-one of them, and they make a lot of things.

For those who are building, we make lime, brick, stone work, interior wood work, art glass, roofing, and structural iron.

For those furnishing a house, we make furniture, tables, mattresses, pillows, cushions, fancy seats, gas burners, gas stoves and heaters, awnings.

For outdoor use, we make tents, flags, fertilizers, incubators, lawn and street sweepers, wood and iron pumps, lawn mowers, cement walks.

For the family table, we make flour, corn meal, breakfast food, sausages, baking powder, Saratoga chips, salted nuts, bread, cakes, ices, and cigars for the gentlemen.

For the household use, we make soap, sealing wax, and electric fans.

In wearing apparel, we make shoes, rubber heels, suspenders, garters, arm bands.

For those who wish to ride, we make carriages, buggies, wagons, phaetons, bicycles, bicycle saddles, and automobiles.

For office and store use, we make counters and shelving, office furniture, paper boxes, mailing tubes, and all kinds of stationery.

Then we also make optical instruments, spectacle cases, wood and metal patterns, hardware specialties, cigar boxes, saddlery leathers (an industry started in 1830), tarpaulins, iron files, electro-plating, and monuments.

This shows a great variety of articles, useful and healthy, beautiful and ornamental, and all contributing to the convenience and happiness of thousands of people.

These factories employ 900 men and 240 women, use a capital of $725,000, and their present annual product amounts to $1,850,000, and growing larger.

Some evidence of the variety of our products was seen at our local exposition held in 1899, where over 200 different machines were on exhibition, and all made in Springfield.

TOTAL MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

Agricultural implement factories 11, with 4,000 employes; capital, $6,000,000; product $8,000,000.

All other factories 131, with 5,600 employes; capital $5,150,000; product, $9,000,000.

Grand total, 142 factories, with 9,600 employes; capital $11,150,000; annual product, $17,000,000.

This gives a tolerably correct idea of the present condition of our manufacturing industries.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN.

If you will recall the figures already given, you will note that in the factories which produce agricultural implements, engines, iron and steel articles, heavy machinery and factory supplies, there are very few women employed except as clerks and stenographers in the offices.

But in the publishing houses, and in the factories, making paper boxes, food products and wearing apparel, women are doing a large share of the work; and the high quality of the goods they are making, shows that our Springfield girls and women are perfectly competent to compete in these lines with their sisters in other cities—so that we are well able to compete with any other town, in the lines of goods where it has come to seem natural for women to be employed—but, for one, I do not want to encourage too much the employment of our girls, outside of homes, where they can do such excellent, natural, and beautiful service, either as wives or mothers, or assistants to their mothers and other housekeepers.

CAUSES OF SUCCESS.

Now, what were the chief causes of this successful outcome of very small beginnings?

First—A group of honest, courageous, energetic, intelligent, competent, persevering men; such men as would have made a success anywhere—but, of course, we think their success has been all the greater, because they settled in Springfield.

Who were these men?

This is a good place to record together the names of the founders and earliest developers of our manufacturing industries,

all but five of whom began manufacturing business here prior to 1870.

FOUNDERS AND EARLIEST DEVELOPERS.

Name.	*Began.*
David West	1837
William Whiteley	1840
James Leffel	1840
James Driscol	1847
B. H. Warder	1850
William N. Whiteley	1855
Ross Mitchell	1856
Jerome Fassler	1856
John H. Thomas	1856
P. P. Mast	1856
O. S. Kelly	1857
William Warder	1859
A. R. Ludlow	1860
C. A. Gardner	1860
John Foos	1861
W. C. Downey	1862
A. W. Butt	1862
John W. Bookwalter	1865
C. P. Ballard	1866
William Foos	1866
Amos Whiteley	1867
A. S. Bushnell	1867
Robert Johnson	1867
R. H. Rodgers	1867
J. W. Rinehart	1867
W. W. Wilson	1868
Joseph W. Thomas	1868
Charles E. Thomas	1868
A. Winger	1870
C. A. Bauer	1875
W. S. Thomas	1875
A. C. Evans	1876
G. S. Foos	1876

Second—Co-operation. I am told that in the early days, these men were in frequent consultation with each other—giving advice here, a friendly suggestion there—correcting a mistake here and straightening out a tangle there, and sometimes helping each other at the bank. This co-operation went beyond this city—

every traveling salesman sent out by one factory, was told to put in a good, strong word of recommendation for the goods made by our other factories—every dealer who came to town was taken around to the other shops.

This active, constant, and mutual helpfulness did immense good, both at home and abroad. Let us continue it.

Third—Making machines necessary and economical for farmers to use—making them at the right time to supply the growing demand for improved implements—and making the *very best* machines on the market, and protecting them by patents—machines that talked for themselves, in the fields of the world, and soon made the name of Springfield universally and favorably known, and the fame of its factories world-wide—as the political speaker says, we "point with pride" to the unequaled excellence of the large line of farm machinery and other articles made here, and we are successfully meeting the world in competition. This can be continued only by staying at the top in quality—indeed, so strong is the feeling here in favor of building only good things, that I verily believe any one who attempted to make a poor article, and put "Springfield" on it, would find his credit at his banker's greatly impaired.

It certainly augurs well for the future that the present generation is so magnificently maintaining the splendid traditions of the past, in its belief that the best is none too good for farmers and others to use, or for Springfield to make.

Fourth—An energetic pushing of the business, in all directions, combined with conservatism in financial matters—not going too fast, nor attempting more than could well be handled.

EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYE.

Fifth—While the papers are full of news about conflicts between labor and capital in many of our cities and manufacturing centres, in Springfield you seldom hear those two words spoken at all. As commonly used, these words represent two distinct, opposing and conflicting interests—but *here,* we do not recognize any such antagonism—both the employers and the employes are on the most pleasant terms with each other, and it is, here, more like one big family than anything else.

Our largest employers, and richest men, have grown up from very modest beginnings, and their employes have grown up with them, until today, a large number of our present manufacturers began as workmen themselves; and by economy, industry, and push, have now factories of their own, and, year by year, such men are doing a large share in starting other industries, and adding to the variety and the quality of goods made in Springfield.

In looking back over the last fifty years, which embrace the greatest part of our manufacturing activity, I do not know of more than two cases of any special trouble between the men who work in the shops and the managers who work (and worry) in the offices.

This freedom from labor troubles in the past has greatly assisted in the building up of our manufacturing plants, while the existence of such troubles in other places have simply ruined many towns.

It therefore behooves both employers and employes to see to it that the future is kept as free from such difficulties as the past has been; so that all of us may devote our time and our energies to the further enlargement of the trade of our factories, with a feeling of confidence that our conduct toward each other shall always be sensible, reasonable, and just, remembering there are two sides to most questions, but only one real side to this—our interests being strictly mutual.

BANKS.

Sixth—There are very few factories which do not need, at certain seasons, extra money; over and above their capital and surplus. Right here the banks come in, and are expected to supply this money, for the short or long periods required.

That sounds like an easy thing to do, as banks are supposed always to have money. In times of plenty of money, the banks readily respond to requests for loans, but in hard times, when money is scarce, and hard to get, and collections almost impossible to make, then it is that manufacturers need and appreciate moneyed institutions like the Springfield Banks; and I do not believe any town has banks as liberally conducted, or more free

from hard-hearted and arbitrary methods, or more anxious to accommodate customers, and at the same time their affairs are run on safe and conservative lines, as we must always remember that in loaning money, at low rates of interest, it is highly necessary to have the principal well secured.

Many other causes contributed to our present position in the manufacturing world, but I believe these six are the main ones:

First—Honest and competent men.
Second—Co-operation.
Third—Making the *best goods.*
Fourth—Push, and plenty of it.
Fifth—Freedom from labor troubles.
Sixth—Liberal banks.

SUCCESS AND FAILURE.

Looking back over the hundred years now closing, we can not say that a Paradise of business conditions has ever existed here, and that no failures have ever occurred.

Still, when you take out of the list those who retired from business on account of old age, death, removals, and changes of conditions, you can almost count on the fingers the factories that have actually failed here. The percentage of success is about 98 per cent., and of failures, 2 per cent. This is a most remarkable record, almost approaching an ideal condition, and ought to be a potent argument with those seeking new locations, or desiring to engage in the manufacturing business. Surely, no luckier place can be found than Springfield, in which to make things, and there is no place where persons will receive more real encouragement and cordial co-operation, in any kind of legitimate manufacturing business.

FUTURE PROSPECTS.

Now, what as to the future of our manufacturing industries? Those of us now in the business have many more advantages than our founders had—such as abundant shipping, banking, and mailing facilities—and supplies of raw material, and the benefit of the experience of our predecessors. We have in our employ the

second and third generations of men in families that have grown up, and been drilled in this line of trade. Our lines of goods are well introduced, and have an established reputation in the markets everywhere—but this kind of business as well as others, is concentrating, and the more different kinds of implements and other articles that are made here, the better chance we will all have of holding and increasing our implement and other trade. Plows and wagons ought to be made here by all means—when nothing else sells, farmers buy plows and wagons—and these two staple articles built here on a large scale would be of immense benefit to this city. But aside from all these things, our future growth, after all, is going to depend on just about the same fundamental elements that first built up the town.

EXTENDED TRADE.

The trade of this town is so extended now, that, wherever you go, you will find Springfield represented, either by its products or by its men. Whatever happens all over this earth has an influence here—if rains are short in Australia, not so many of our harvesting machines will be wanted; if times are bad in Russia, they cannot buy so much of our machine tools; if the German grass crop is good, they want our mowers and rakes; if the price of grain goes down, our drills are not wanted so much—but when wheat goes to $1 per bushel, we all rejoice and Springfield flourishes.

ACTIVITIES INVOLVED.

Now there is undoubtedly a fascination in the manufacturing business. It involves so many different kinds of activities.

The invention, improvement and completion of the machine—buying material and labor, and selling the product—banking, borrowing and collecting—litigation in prosecution and defense—taxes, patents, insurance, water, fuel, light, heat and sanitary arrangements—communications by mail, wire, 'phone and verbal, receiving and entertaining all classes of callers, from the crank to the capitalist—and all this going on all the time, without any cessation, and is so like women's work, never done, that I sometimes wonder more manufacturers do not break down under it; for we

in the trade know what kind of experience a man goes through, and what an all-'round kind of a man he must be, who becomes a successful manufacturer.

BENEFITS OF IMPROVED TOOLS.

Now, beyond the making and selling of the goods, and perhaps making some money out of it, I believe our manufacturers have had in mind and take much pleasure in, the great benefit to the world there is in the use of these improved tools. We hear a good deal of the man behind the gun; and manhood, at its best, *is* the finest product of the earth—but if this magnificent man behind the gun is to do the best execution, he must have the finest gun. Is not that the case with the farmer—the man behind our machines? If our modern farmer, scientific, practical, and up-to-date, as he is, is to do his best work, he must have the best machinery with which to do it—and right there is where Springfield steps in, and supplies our best farmers with the very best farm machinery made in this world—enabling him to do his harrowing, planting, cultivating and harvesting quickly, economically, and thoroughly, and all he has to do, is to sit on his machine and drive his team—press the button on the lines to the horse's bit, and Springfield's farm machinery does the rest.

INCREASING HAPPINESS.

I believe our manufacturers here realize and idealize what they are doing—and we do rejoice that we are "increasing the sum of human happiness" when we lighten the hard labor of farming, and shorten the farmer's working hours—giving him and his family some leisure time for recreation and elevation.

I recently heard a minister say to an assembly of manufacturers:—

"The Gospel Ministry is a sacred calling—but so is yours."

"We supply the motives of the larger life—but you furnish the instruments of its attainment."

"We give the impulse to climb; but you furnish the ladder."

"You are among the high priests of the modern world."

"To me, every workshop is a temple; the whirr of the machinery is the music of the organ; the workmen are the worshipers; the manufacturer is the priest."

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Name.	*Begun.*	*Men.*	*Women.*
Warder, Bushnell & Glessner Co....	1850	2,050	105
A. C. Evans Manufacturing Co.....	1873	125	...
D. D. Funk.....	1899	5	...
P. P. Mast & Co.....	1856	350	4
O. S. Kelly Company.....	1842	450	2
Foos Manufacturing Company.....	1883	200	2
Superior Drill Company.....	1867	310	5
Mast, Foos & Co.....	1875	125	2
Thomas Manufacturing Company...	1873	235	3
Whiteley Machine Company.....	1895	25	...
E. W. Ross Company.....	1860	125	2
Totals		4,000	125

MAKING MACHINES, MATERIAL AND SUPPLIES FOR OTHER FACTORIES.

Name.	*Begun.*	*Men.*	*Women.*
Nolte Brass Company.....	1888	30	...
Springfield Brass Company.....	1872	14	...
Corrugated Steel Nail Company....	1890	3	...
Springfield Foundry Company.....	1892	210	7
Owen Machine Tool Company.....	1893	40	...
Springfield Machine Tool Company.	1887	130	...
Springfield Malleable Iron Co.....	1878	335	...
Safety Emery Wheel Company.....	1893	50	1
Bettendorf Metal Wheel Company..	1890	210	5
Western Manufacturing Company..	1898	16	1
Webster & Perks Company.....	1891	32	...
Robbins & Myers Company.....	1878	290	20
Hoppes Manufacturing Company...	1886	40	1
Totals		1,400	35

GAS AND STEAM ENGINE FACTORIES.

Name.	*Begun.*	*Men.*	*Women.*
Miller Improved Gas Engine Co....	1897	49	1
American Engineering Company...	1901	30	1
James Leffel & Co.....	1862	165	4
Foos Gas Engine Company.....	1887	100	3
Springfield Gas Engine Company...	1891	45	...
Superior Gas Engine Company.....	1889	26	...
Trump Manufacturing Company...	1890	85	...
Totals		500	9

MAKING IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS.

Name.	*Begun.*	*Men.*	*Women.*
Victor Supply Company	1899	7	2
F. N. Sterling Novelty Company	1890	10	1
Peet & Schuster Company	1870	15	...
Electrical Construction Supply Co.	1900	2	...
R. W. Dixon & Co.	1899	12	...
Progress Furnace and Stove Co.	1899	40	...
Ohio Wringer Company	1873	12	1
Indianapolis Frog and Switch Co.	1892	50	...
Lagonda Manufacturing Company	1896	8	...
Rogers Iron Company	1883	72	...
Hennessey Foundry Company	1900	25	...
American Radiator Company	....	82	...
Grant Axle and Wheel Company	1899	25	2
Architectural Iron Company	1881	100	...
Shawver Company	1896	5	...
W. C. Downey Company	1888	15	...
L. Patric Furnace Company	1876	40	...
Wickham & Chapman Company	1889	310	...
W. F. Bauroth & Brother	1873	25	...
Thomas Roberts	1871	20	...
The Gray Iron Casting Company	1900	25	...
Totals		900	6

MANUFACTURING PUBLISHERS, ENGRAVERS AND BINDERS.

Name.	*Begun.*	*Men.*	*Women.*
The Winters Company	1868	42	25
American Farmer Company	1892	10	25
Springfield Publishing Company	1899	50	20
The Democrat Company	1888	18	5
Springfield Bindery	1891	8	2
E. L. Barrett & Sons	1861	1	30
Barrett Brothers	1898	3	3
Barrett Publishing Company	1886	12	6
Crowell & Kirkpatrick Company	1877	165	130
Floral Publishing Company	1898	6	20
Sun Publishing Company	1894	25	...
Springfield Engraving Company	1899	6	...
New Era Company	1886	32	30
T. E. Harwood & Co.	1880	22	4
Totals		400	300

MANUFACTURING FLORISTS.

Name.	*Begun.*	*Men.*	*Women.*
McGregor Brothers Company	1867	45	7
George H. Mellen Company	1877	25	5
Good & Reese Company	1887	129	33
A. R. Aldrich	1891	5	1
C. L. Reese	....	5	...
T. A. McBeth	1885	2	...
J. L. Maxwell	1900	4	...
John A. Doyle & Co	1891	15	2
Schmidt & Botley	1893	20	2
Totals		250	50

MEDICINE, CHEMICAL AND COFFIN COMPANIES.

Name.	*Begun.*	*Men.*	*Women.*
Springfield Metallic Casket Co	1884	180	30
Springfield Coffin and Casket Co	1866	32	6
Espy Fluid Company	1894	6	1
Champion Chemical Company	1878	24	5
Hill Chemical Company	....	3	...
Herb Medicine Company	1888	20	5
George S. Beck	1899	7	5
Scientific Remedy Company	1885	1	...
Wahoo Remedy Company	....	2	...
Totals		275	52

GENERAL FACTORIES.

Name.	*Begun.*	*Men.*	*Women.*
Springfield Breweries Company	1840	75	...
Gas Company	1849	40	...
Electric Light Company	1885	35	...
Victor Rubber Company	1898	80	...
Victor Rubber Tire Company	1896	10	...
Kelly Rubber Tire Company	1894	10	1
Totals		250	1

MISCELLANEOUS FACTORIES.

Name.	*Begun.*	*Men.*	*Women.*
The National Biscuit Company.....	1889	18	3
Champion Saratoga Chip Company.	1890	2	12
Brice & Co.....	1900	2	2
J. Redman & Son.....	1866	3	...
H. M. Ballentine.....	1886	6	...
Lagonda Box Company.....	1899	4	15
Springfield Elastic Thread Co.....	1900	6	2
Green Manufacturing Company....	1901	15	3
Springfield Planing Mill Company..	1884	26	...
S. M. Houck.....	1892	15	...
Mills Brothers	1887	85	...
Springfield Mattress Company.....	1897	6	2
J. W. Parmenter.....	1895	6	13
H. V. Bretney & Co.....	1830	25	...
Finch Shoe Company.....	1895	30	20
Scowden & Blanchard Company....	1896	150	50
H. Fehl	1895	15	...
Springfield Fertilizer Company.....	1882	25	...
Buckeye Incubator Company.....	1890	50	4
Fay & Forbes.....	1876	3	...
W. T. Parker Manufacturing Co...	1884	4	...
The Mentals	1890	5	...
Springfield Coal and Ice Company..	1889	24	...
Wheatheart Manufacturing Co.....	1901	6	7
Garnier Brothers	1895	10	2
William Wilkinson & Son.....	1868	4	...
Kyle Art Glass Company.....	1900	3	...
Snyder Brothers	1825	15	...
Ansted & Burk Company.....	1897	50	2
W. G. Fay.....	1895	4	...
Springfield Tent and Awning Co...	1898	2	3
Mark A. Smith.....	1861	4	...
Moores Lime Company.....	1890	70	...
Springfield Car and Wagon Works..	1880	8	...
Clark Paper Box Company.....	1894	2	6
Shawd Machine Company.....	1897	5	...
A. Grube & Son.....	1885	18	...
Reama Silver Plate Company.....	1898	17	...
A. Kahrmann & Son.....	1880	2	...
Grube Brothers	....	15	...
Thomas Stationery M'f'g Co.....	1901	25	64
Harris Manufacturing Company...	1899	25	6

Name.	*Begun.*	*Men.*	*Women.*
W. Z. Long	1881	7	12
Kuqua & Sons	1884	20	1
Kirkpatrick Saddle Company	1899	6	...
Springfield Leather Furniture Co.	1899	30	7
M. C. Russell Cement Company	1876	15	...
Eureka Manufacturing Company	1900	2	...
Peter King	1889	1	1
E. Davenport	1889	1	3
Wadsworth Engraving Company	1867	8	...
Totals		900	240

GRAND TOTAL OF ALL FACTORIES.

Name.	*Number Factories.*	*Men.*	*Women.*
Agricultural implements	11	4,000	125
Material, machine, etc	13	1,400	35
Engines	7	500	9
Iron and steel products	21	900	6
Publishers	14	400	300
Florists	9	250	50
Medicine, coffin, chemical companies.	9	275	50
General factories	7	250	1
Miscellaneous	51	900	240
Totals	142	8,875	816

	Number Factories.	*Men and Women.*
Grand total, July 1, 1901	142	9,691
Grand total, January, 1900	123	8,000
Increase in eighteen months.	19	1,691

Government Building.

V

PIONEER DAY.

Tuesday, the 6th, was designated Pioneer Day, at which time the old people of the county were especially invited to be present. Many of them came, some who had seen the lands of Clark County changed from forests into fertile fields, the log cabin give place to the fine farm houses which adorn our townships today, and the rough and often impassable roads transformed into smooth and elegant highways suitable for travel at all times of the year. These old pioneers held pleasant association with each other, and lived over again the many trying experiences, as well as those that were pleasant, of other days. On this day were read papers on the "Bench and Bar," and the "History of the Medical Profession of Clark County."

The arrangement was not out of place, for perhaps no classes of our citizens in early times experienced more inconvenience from necessary travel than the members of the legal and medical professions. Pioneer physicians especially found their practice very laborious, being compelled to visit distant parts of the county over roads which at some periods of the year were scarcely passable. At the meeting in the morning, A. P. L. Cochran, Esq., presided, who made an introductory address:

A. P. L. COCHRAN, ESQ.

ADDRESS OF A. P. L. COCHRAN, ESQ.

CHAIRMAN OF THE DAY.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The General Committee having named me chairman of this morning's proceedings, I beg leave, in recognition of that honor, to submit a few preliminary remarks.

This day is designated on the program as Pioneer's Day, because, after the addresses for this morning have been read, you will hear from some of our oldest residents their recollections of our pioneer ancestors. They will tell you of their habits and customs and manner of living. These recollections will interest and benefit you greatly, because we cannot know too much of these sturdy people, and the lesson of their lives is one whose study must redound to our profit and advantage.

They will tell you how, as soon as they provided temporary shelter for themselves, they cast about them to erect the little church and the little schoolhouse, those bulwarks of civilization which have made our city and our State and our country what they are today. They will tell you they were a God-fearing and Sabbath-observing people: that these were their most marked characteristics, and how, imbued with these principles, they laid

the foundation of our economic and social conditions which have withstood the shocks of one century, and will withstand those of many more, if the descendants prove worthy of their ancestry.

We are hearing much this week of the century's progress, and it has been great; but we must remember our pioneer fathers and mothers did not have at their command the churches and schools and colleges and millions of money this generation has at its disposal to accomplish the great results we boast of. And we must further remember that these people planted the social fabric which, nurtured by their toil, their energy, and their suffering, has grown into the conditions which prevail today.

But all is not progress that we see around us. Our pioneer ancestors, as we will be told, were a Sabbath-observing people; and had they been establishing an Ohio State Fair, I do not think they would have inaugurated it, as is proposed to be done in this now great State of Ohio next September, by opening it on the Sabbath day. They call such action modern liberality; but a liberality which leads to the infraction of any commandment of Almighty God, promulgated amidst the thunderings of Sinai, is wrong. This is not progress; it is retrogression.

You will hear today from one of the learned members of our medical profession, who will tell you of the progress in that science during the past century. He will tell you of the changes in the practice; how the old doctor exerted all his skill with the aid of his good lancet, to get the blood out of his patient, and how the modern practitioner exerts all his skill to keep the blood in his patient. He will also tell you of a modern school which would do away with doctors altogether; which would have us believe that sickness and disease are mere figments of the imagination. But as, notwithstanding, we continue to sicken and die as heretofore, we will doubtless always require the skill and attention of our medical brethren.

You will further hear today from one of the honored members of my own profession, who will tell you of the courts and lawyers of the past. Judge Rockel cannot tell you of the advancement and progress in the legal profession that Dr. Seys will show in the medical, because the fundamental principles of the law are the same today as when the sun first shone on the hamlet

of Springfield. Aye, the same as when our Savior was born. Aye, further back, the same as when they were first indicted in Holy Writ: for all principles of law and equity are derived from the Bible.

It is true, the lawyers of today have more books than those of one hundred years ago. Go into a law library and you will find books piled up like Pelion upon Ossa: but they contain no new principles. They simply show the application of old principles to ever-changing facts.

Our pioneer fathers and mothers builded better than they knew. Whilst self-reliant, they relied chiefly upon God. As a consequence, they laid the foundation of our social fabric broad and deep, and God crowned their efforts with success; so that today we can proudly boast of the results of their prayerful efforts.

Success does not attend self-reliance alone. Take Napoleon, one of the greatest military geniuses of the world, as an illustration. In the pride of his success, he boasted that God always favored the strongest battalions: meaning there was no God; but that all depended on the ability of the commander and the strength of his army. His own career belied this statement. Let us see. The Sun of Austerlitz shone brightly down on the Moravian plain on that December morning which was to witness the fearful struggle between three empires. Naught disturbed the quiet of that winter morning save the bellowing of the husbandman's cattle, and the twittering of winter birds. But soon all was changed. Soon that scene of rural beauty was transformed into one of strife and carnage. And as the day wore on, it did seem as if Napoleon was right; that there was no God. His eagle eye had seen that victory was again perched upon the banners of France, and when, to complete the rout of the opposing forces, he ordered the advance of the Imperial Guard, history tells he stood upon a little knoll overlooking the bloody field, and with folded arms and a proud smile playing over his face, glanced along the roadway the Old Guard was cutting through the foes of France.

But Napoleon little recked that a keener eye than his was looking down upon that battle field. Napoleon little recked that

the God of Battles, who holds all in the hollow of His hand, but Whom he did not recognize, was directing the maneuvers of that field which he vainly supposed were under his control. Napoleon little recked that the roadway along which he was then proudly gazing, now paved with dead and dying Austrians and Russians, was one of the roadways by which, under that God of Battles, he would afterward march to Waterloo.

Napoleon relied upon himself and his boasted battalions. History tells us the consequences. Our pioneer fathers and mothers relied, it is true, upon themselves, but always under the guidance and direction of God; and all around us today we see and are enjoying the glorious results.

Thanking you for your attention to my remarks, we will now proceed with the program.

JUDGE W. M. ROCKEL.

BENCH AND BAR.

BY JUDGE WILLIAM MAHLON ROCKEL.

A distinguished lawyer, and a great statesman, who left the impression of his very great intellect in the Senate of the United States and on the bench of our Supreme Court, Allen G. Thurman, once said: "That without any boasting, and without any disposition to brag or boast, it is and has been for a great while my firm belief that, great as has been the bar of other States, there is no State in the Union that has had a bar of greater men than have appeared in the State of Ohio. That is my firm belief. I do not forget the great lawyers of Massachusetts, of Connecticut, of New York, of Pennsylvania, of Maryland, of Virginia, and of Kentucky. I do not forget any of them. Many of them I have seen and heard with great delight and with great instruction. And yet, I repeat the opinion I have had for many long years, that no State has ever had within its limits an abler and better bar than the State of Ohio."

Having heard this great encomium on the bar of our State, it would be supreme arrogance in me to claim for the bar of the City of Springfield, that it was the equal or the greatest in the State of Ohio. I can say, however, that, taking into consideration the date of the city's organization, its population, and the

character of its industries, that the bar of the City of Springfield and the County of Clark, compares favorably with any other city or county of the State. And in point of integrity, honor, and high character of its members, and general standing in the community, it acknowledges a superior nowhere on the face of the earth.

There is no record that any one within the confines of our city or county limits was ever questioned before a court organized under territorial laws. Under the constitution of 1802, it was provided that there should be a Supreme Court of three or five judges, who were required to hold court once a year in each county in the State. This court had original and appellant jurisdiction, both at Common law and in Chancery. By the rapid increase of population in the State, this court was soon greatly overtaxed; allowing the judges thirty days for court in bank at Columbus and one day for travel from one county to the other, making no allowance for sickness of the judges or any respite from labor, they had an average of less than seven and one-half days for the annual business of each county. The records, however, disclose the fact that the cases were carefully considered, and the occupants of the bench were men of very great ability. The first session of the Supreme Court that was held in the City of Springfield was in 1805, the judges being Samuel Huntington, Chief Justice; and William Sprigg and Daniel Symmes, Associates. At this session three men were tried for shooting an Indian, whose name was Kanawa-Tuckow. The accused were Isaac Broken, Archibald Dowen and Robert Rennick, who were acquitted. This was before the organization of our county. The first session of the Supreme Court that was held in our county began on July 10, 1819. Hon. Calvin Pease was the Chief Judge, and Hon. John McLean was associated with him. Of this first Chief Justice who graced the bench of our county, Judge Thurman once said, "That he was one of the finest specimens of manhood that I ever saw, dressed in a way that would make a dude faint, the most perfect dress I ever saw on a man, and the nicest ruffles to his shirt bosom, looking the very beau ideal of a gentleman of the olden times."

The other member of that court, John McLean, thought so

much of his profession as to decline a candidacy for the United States Senate, when his election was reasonably assured. He afterward became a member of the Supreme Court of the United States, and served with distinguished ability for a period of thirty-two years. From this time on, until the constitution of 1852, the Supreme Court, with some of its members, gave an annual hearing to causes in the County of Clark and in the City of Springfield.

The Common Pleas Court, as organized by the constitution of 1802, consisted of three members, a presiding judge, and two associates. They were appointed by joint ballot of both houses of the General Assembly, and held their offices for the term of seven years, "if so long they behaved well." The State was divided into districts or circuits. At first there were but three circuits in the State—these were afterward increased from time to time as business demanded. The composition of this court was very often criticised, and sometimes spoken of as a court of one hundred judges, that is, one judge and two ciphers. In jury cases, undoubtedly the associate judges, who were not men skilled in the law, were practically ciphers, but in the trial of causes to the court they brought to the aid of the presiding judge, good common sense and business knowledge which was often an invaluable assistance, and aided in making the finding of the court much more satisfactory than the verdict of a jury.

The first Court of Common Pleas held in Clark County was on April 7, 1818, with Orrin Parish as presiding judge; Daniel McKinnon, Joseph Tatman and Joseph Layton, associates. At the August term of 1819, the record shows that Frederick Grimke was the presiding judge. At the March term of the Common Pleas Court in 1820, Joseph H. Crane was the presiding judge, with the same associates as the first term. At the March term of the court in 1822, Samson Mason was, by order of the court, appointed Prosecuting Attorney of the county. Judge Crane was presiding judge until the close of 1828, when he resigned, having been elected to Congress in the fall of that year. It is said that he was an able lawyer and an excellent judge. That his manners and his conduct on the bench were such as won for him the esteem of all who had transactions in the court during his presidency.

He was succeeded by Hon. George W. Holt, who continued to hold the office until 1834, at which time a new circuit was formed. Over this new circuit, which embraced the counties of Franklin, Madison, Clark, Champaign and Logan, and for a short tme Hardin County, Judge Joseph R. Swan was called to preside. He held the office from 1834 to 1845, when he resigned to return to the practice of law. Afterward, Judge Swan served with distinguished ability on the Supreme Court. But he will no doubt be longer remembered as the author of an incomparable volume on the practice in Justice of the Peace's Court, familiarly known as "Swan's Treaties," than as a lawyer or a judge. He was succeeded as presiding judge by the Hon. James L. Torbert, who occupied the position from 1846 until 1852, when the new constitution went into effect.

Judge Torbert was the first member selected from the Clark County Bar as a presiding judge on the Court of Common Pleas. He was afterward elected Judge of the Probate Court, and was a man of superior attainments and great literary taste. He was modest and unobtrusive. He was a man of strong convictions, and violently opposed to the institution of slavery. He was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, 1796; came to Springfield in 1824, and died very suddenly on the 15th of May, 1859, on board a steamer on the Mississippi River. The associate judges of Clark County from 1831 to 1852 were Daniel McKinnon, William G. Serviss, Joseph Perrin, Ira Paige, John R. Lemon, John T. Stewart, Isaac Paint, John Hunt, Abraham D. Menness and Oliver Clark. The history of our county shows that these associate judges were men of honorable and respectable callings, and lived the lives of useful citizens.

With the advent of the constitution of 1852 came the reorganization of the judiciary of Ohio. The Supreme Court no longer traveled on the circuit. For a while after the adoption of the present constitution one member of the Supreme Court would sit in each county in what was then known as the District Court. The Supreme Court held all its sessions at the City of Columbus. The Common Pleas Court no longer had associate judges, and there was organized a new court which had jurisdiction in probate and testamentary matters, the appointment of executors and

guardians, and the settlement of accounts of executors, etc., and such other jurisdiction as may be provided by law. This court took away from the Common Pleas Court many of the duties that formerly devolved upon associate judges, and was known as the Probate Court. Under the new constitution, all the judges were made elective, not appointive, as before. The first person to be elected as judge of the Common Pleas Court of this district was a distinguished member of the Clark County Bar. Concerning the character and qualifications of William A. Rogers no word of disparagement has ever been uttered. None of the present members of our bar ever practiced law before him, and but few have any personal recollection concerning him. Those few who do remember anything about him have only words of praise in reference to his legal abillity and general versatility. Judge W. H. West says: "He was a man combining both talent and genius, and certainly one of the best lawyers in the Mad River Valley." He was born December 13, 1809, in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania; studied law in Pittsburg, and in the fall of 1834 removed to the City of Springfield. He became prominent as a Whig in politics and was a delegate to the National Convention which nominated General Harrison in 1840. In 1851, as before stated, he was elected Common Pleas Judge, which position he occupied until 1855, when he resigned his office on account of failing health. And on the 25th of May, of the same year, he died in the City of Springfield. One who knew him well says of him: "He was endowed with a brilliant intellect and with remarkable power of analysis; he possessed a sparkling wit, was a logician of high order, and his eloquence was rich and impressive; these qualities made him an effective advocate and formidable antagonist in any case which he espoused; he was a man of broad culture, and of liberal and comprehensive views."

The next person called from the bar of Clark County to the position of Common Pleas Judge is justly entitled to be designated as the greatest jurist that ever came from this bar. William White was born in England on the 28th day of January, 1822. He came to this country with an uncle in 1831. At 12 years of age he was apprenticed to a cabinet-maker for a term of nine years, but after serving six years of his apprenticeship,

he purchased his time by giving his notes to his master. In 1846 he was admitted to the bar. In 1847 was elected Prosecuting Attorney, and three times re-elected. In 1856 he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. And in 1861 was re-elected. In 1864 he was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court, and was three times re-elected. And in 1882 he was appointed by President Arthur, United States District Judge for the Southern District of Ohio, and was confirmed by the Senate, but died before he could qualify for that high position. His death occurring as recent as 1883, leaves a personal recollection of many of his distinguishing characteristics among the older members of our bar. But from the fact that his duties called him away from our city, since 1864, most of the present generation of our lawyers remember nothing more about him than having seen his striking, strong, pleasant face. For twenty-seven years he wore the judicial ermine, stainless and spotless as ever the mantle fell from a human judge. He was an affectionate and devoted husband, a considerate, kind, and indulgent father. His manners were modest, kind and unassuming; to his brethren of the bar he was the personification of kindness and generosity. His popularity among all classes of people was evidenced by the fact that every time he was a candidate for their suffrages, he led his ticket by many hundreds of votes. He was a man of very great industry. He may have had compeers on the bench who were more brillliant, and quicker to grasp some intricate question of law, but none ever exceeded him in an industrious investigaton and firm determination to arrive at a right and just conclusion. His life was no doubt shortened by his close application to the arduous duties devolving upon him as a member of the Supreme Court.

From 1864 until 1875 the Common Pleas Court was presided over by judges from other counties. In the previous year an additional judge having been granted to this district, James S. Goode, a practitioner at this bar for nearly thirty years, was elected to that important position. Declining a re-election, he served for ten years, with the general approbation of all persons who had business with him in his judicial capacity. James S. Goode was born in Warren County, Ohio, January 22, 1823, and

was admitted to the bar in 1848. In the same year he opened an office in the City of Springfield. He was Mayor of the City of Springfield and Prosecuting Attorney for two terms. He died after an illness of but a few days, on April 10, 1891. Judge Goode is remembered kindly by all the older members of the present bar, and by many of the younger ones. When he took his seat upon the bench, the docket was crowded by the accumulation of years, justice was tardily administered; "the law's delays" was much cause of dissatisfaction. He brought to the bench his well-known energy at the bar, and soon made order out of disorder; and in a reasonably short length of time had the docket in such a condition that a suit could be brought and tried during the same term. He deservedly won a high and enviable reputation not only with the public, but with the bar of this and other counties. Imposing in appearance, quick of apprehension, learned and patient, he was an ideal on the bench, and many of the members of the bar have reason to remember his extreme kindnss to them in the earlier years of their professional life. After Judge Goode's retirement from the bar, he practiced law with his son Frank until the latter's death, in 1887. With the death of his only son, Judge Goode seemed to have lost much of his interest in the profession, and from that time until his death did not appear in court very frequently. His long and extensive practice at the bar, with his quickness of mind, made him an exceedingly good Nisi Prius judge.

Judge Goode was succeeded on the bench by Charles Rogers White. Charles R. White was the only son of Judge William White. He was born in the City of Springfield, the 25th day of May, 1849. Admitted to the bar 1873, and in 1884 was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and re-elected in 1889. He died on the 29th dav of July, 1890, in the forty-second year of his age. Charles R. White was a worthy son of an illustrious father. He was quicker to arrive at conclusions, and therefore, in the opinion of some, was a better Nisi Prius judge than his distinguished father. He was studious, honest, and exceedingly sensitive to any act of his which might cause pain to the feelings of any member of the bar. His dealings with all persons were conducted with the sole purpose of justice and right. He re-

vered the memory of his father, and it was the highest ambition of his life to follow in his footsteps; and should he have lived, no doubt high judicial honors would have fallen upon him. As it was, taken from the bench in the prime of life, he left behind him a memory cherished by all who came in contact with him.

Upon the death of Charles R. White, Governor Campbell appointed Francis Marion Hagan to fill the vacancy, until the regular election. Judge Hagan was born June 10, 1844, in Mad River Township of this county. By his own efforts he secured his education, and is in every sense of the term a "self-made man." He was admitted to the bar in 1873, and in 1879 and again in 1883 was elected City Solicitor. In 1887 he was appointed postmaster. While Judge Hagan's occupation of the bench was for the brief period of four months, yet it was sufficient to demonstrate the fact that he possessed exceptional judicial qualifications; and no doubt were it not for the fact that his political belief is not in accord with that of the prevailing party in this district, his judicial career would have been very much extended. Judge Hagan made a careful, painstaking, able, and conscientious judge. Since his service upon the bench he has been engaged in the active practice of his profession, and is now the senior partner of the firm of Hagan & Kunkle. In all matters connected with the welfare of the City of Springfield he has always taken a prominent part; and is chairman of the committee having in charge this centennial celebration.

In 1890, John C. Miller was elected to fill the vacancy made by the death of Judge Charles R. White. In January, 1891, he relieved Judge Hagan, who had been appointed to fill the vacancy until an election. Judge Miller came to the Common Pleas bench with a long career in public life. His father, Reuben Miller, likewise had a long public career in our city and county. He was born in the City of Springfield, April 13, 1834. He was apprenticed as a printer, afterward took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1855. In 1861 he was elected Mayor of the City of Springfield, and in the fall of the same year was elected Prosecuting Attorney of the county, and several times re-elected. In 1869 he was chosen City Solicitor, and held the office by repeated elections until 1876, when he resigned to accept

the position of Probate Judge, to which office he had been elected in the previous October. This position he held until 1891, when he resigned to accept the position of Common Pleas Judge, to which he had been elected in the previous fall. He was twice re-elected to this position. He died September 17, 1900, at his residence in this city. Judge Miller was a familiar character for many years, to the people of the City of Springfield; he possessed great aptitude for politics, and had few superiors in the managing of men to secure official positions. His learning of the law did not seem to come from books, but rather from strong common sense; intuitively he seemed to correctly grasp the rights that ought to exist between man and man. He was quick and impulsive, possessed of a temper which at times made him disagreeable to do business with, yet much of this irascibility no doubt came from long and continual ill health. His convictions were strong, and no doubt expressions were sometimes made that carried him beyond his real intention. He had a determined idea of justice and right. Beneath an austere manner and demeanor, was a heart as kind and open to a person in distress as was ever possessed by man. With all his faults—and who has none?—he was a strong, able, conscientious judge, an exceedingly good interpreter of the law, and an upright citizen.

Upon the death of Judge Miller, the bar selected for appointment Jacob Kreider Mower, who was afterward, in the fall of 1900, elected and now occupies the position of Common Pleas Judge. Judge Mower was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1833, was admitted to the bar in 1858, in the same year took up his residence in the City of Springfield. He was City Solicitor from 1868 to 1870, and the next two years a member of the Legislature. Other than serving upon the School Board, these were the only public positions which Judge Mower held until his present one. Judge Mower comes to the bench with ripe experience, gathered from a varied and extensive practice at the bar. His character is high and unblemished, his decisions are prompt and fearless, and he gives promise of making a judicial career equal to that of any of his predecessors.

The constitution of 1852 gave to the Probate Court certain defined jurisdiction, and such other as may be provided by law.

This provision allowing other jurisdiction to be conferred upon the Probate Court has made it a court very little inferior in its importance to the people than the Court of Common Pleas. As first intended by many of the members of the Constitutional Convention, it was to be an inferior court which might be presided over by men not learned in the law. With the extended jurisdiction that has been conferred, it is now universally believed that on account of its importance, its occupant should not only be a lawyer, but a good lawyer. The first person to fill the position of Probate Judge was not of our profession. James S. Halsey was born in Warren County, December 7, 1804; he came to Springfield in 1822, and served as Auditor from 1826 to 1836; and from 1836 to 1852, Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas. In the fall of 1851 he was elected Probate Judge, and served one term. He died in Plymouth, Ind., January, 1876. It has been said of him that "he had an innate scorn of meanness, mendacity and sham, which was as natural to him as it was to breathe the vital air. His charity was large, and while giving unostentatiously, he gave munificently; indeed, in everything he did there was an entire absence of ostentation, and, next to dishonesty and fraud, it was probably the object of his profoundest contempt." Such were some of the characteristics of the first Probate Judge.

The next Probate Judge was James L. Torbert, of whom we have spoken heretofore as an occupant of the Common Pleas bench. Upon Judge Torbert's death, in 1859, John H. Littler was appointed to the vacancy, and thereafter elected for three full terms, going out of office in 1870.

Judge Littler was born near Winchester, Virginia, September 1, 1820. He came to Clark County in his youth. In 1855 he was elected a member of the Legislature of the State of Ohio. In 1857 he was admitted to the bar; in 1881, twenty-six years from the time that he first entered the General Assembly of Ohio, he was again elected a member of that body and re-elected in 1883. He died June 8, 1885. Judge Littler was perhaps more of a politician than a lawyer, yet it may, however, properly be said of him that he was a faithful, honest public servant, and a good citizen.

The successor of Judge Littler upon the Probate bench was

Enoch G. Dial, who was born in Clermont County in 1817. He came to this county in 1845 as a professor in the Springfield Academy. In 1849 he was admitted to the bar. He occupied the position of Probate Judge for two terms, from 1870 to 1876. In 1879 he was elected and served two terms in the Ohio House of Representatives. He was a man of scholarly attainments, possessed of fine literary taste and acquirements; active and industrious in promoting the interests of various character which affected the welfare of the City of Springfield. He was careful and painstaking, and left the reputation of an able, cautious and conscientious judge. He died in 1896.

Judge Dial was succeeded on the Probate bench by John C. Miller, who occupied the same until December, 1890, when he resigned to accept the position of Common Pleas Judge. Madison Over was appointed to fill the vacancy of seven weeks, to February 9, 1891, when the writer of this paper assumed the position of Judge of Probate Court. He occupied the same for two terms, and was succeeded in 1897 by James P. Goodwin, the present incumbent.

In 1883 an amendment was passed affecting the judiciary of our State by the organization of a new intermediate court, known as the Circuit Court. Previous to this time, it was the practice for three members of the Common Pleas bench to sit as an appellant court and review actions brought from the Common Pleas. As this court was composed of members who sat in the trial of the case below, it therefore made the judge review his own decision. It was not very satisfactory, and, besides, the Common Pleas Courts, by the increase of business, had so much of the time of their judges taken up that, as judges of the District Court, they could not give that consideration to the causes before them that was required. Any way, the people were satisfied to have a new intermediate court. At the first convention to select judges for this new court, Clark County presented the name of Judge Mower, but was unsuccessful in having its candidate endorsed for the nomination. Afterward, when Judge Williams was promoted to the Supreme bench, Clark County again presented a candidate in the person of Judge Charles R. White, but was again doomed to the disappointment of defeat. In 1894,

upon the retirement of Judge Stewart, Clark County again presented a candidate in the person of Augustus N. Summers. This time carrying into execution the old adage that the third time brings success. Mr. Summers received the nomination. He was elected in the fall of that year and again re-elected in 1900. Judge Summers was born in Richland County, June 13, 1856; admitted to the bar in 1881. His gentlemanly conduct, courteous bearing, and industrious habits, have made him a wise and successful judge.

Until the year 1887, the Mayor of the City of Springfield performed the duties of a police magistrate. The Legislature of the previous year passed a law creating the office of Police Judge. The first occupant of this position was Luther F. Young. He was succeeded in 1891 by Charles E. Morris, now a resident of Columbus. In 1893, O. B. Trout became Judge of the Police Court, and in 1895 he was succeeded by William R. Horner, who in turn was succeeded in 1899 by J. J. Millller, the present incumbent. All the occupants of the Police Court bench were members of our bar and are still such with the exception of Charles E. Morris.

> "Great men die and are forgotten;
> Wise men speak; their words of wisdom
> Perish in the ears that hear them."

This, no doubt, has been the penalty of a large portion of the members of our bar. The court records disclose the individual names of persons who had proceedings there. But otherwise no record appears containing the names of the members of our bar, since the organization of our Common Pleas Court. In order to enable future generations to know who have been so fortunate or unfortunate as to expend their eloquence in our courts, I would suggest that a register be kept by the Clerk of our Court, in which every person practicing there should be required to register. The first attorney whose name appears upon our law record is that of Henry Bacon. Other names closely following are those of George W. Jewett and I. Cooley. In the Chancery Court, the first paper was filed by H. Flournoy, and soon thereafter the names of T. C. Flournoy and William Else-

berry appear as attorneys. I am not positive that any of these, with the exception of George W. Jewett, were residents of our city. Jewett combined the newspaper business with his law business, and was editor of the "Pioneer." The records of our court would not be an infallible guide to furnish a list of attorneys of our bar; for, in the earlier times, it was the custom of the lawyers to practice in various counties in the circuit. Throwing their saddle-bags, with a few books, on their horses, they would follow the judges from county to county, either to try causes in each county, or in the hope of being retained in some one. Clark County being new, and the City of Springfield young, many distinguished counsel came from distant parts of the State. From recollection, an early settler has given the names of the following lawyers who practiced law here prior to the adoption of the present constitution: George W. Jewett, Platt, Higgins, Mott, A. G. Burnett, William A. Rogers, James M. Hunt, William White, J. B. Underwood, Joseph B. Craig, Joseph Anthony, James L. Torbert, Robert W. Carroll, William Cushing, Samson Mason, Charles Anthony and Harvey Vinal.

In 1852, a directory of the City of Springfield gave the occupation of the following persons as attorneys-at-law: Charles Anthony, J. R. Coverdill, John Foos (the directory was mistaken; Mr. Foos read law, but was never admitted to the bar), George Frey, J. S. Goode, Samson Mason, Rodney Mason, R. R. McNemar, A. D. Rogers, Samuel Shellabarger, George Spence, J. L. Torbert, William White, and H. Blair Wilson.

General Samson Mason and General Charles Anthony were by far the most conspicuous members of our bar from 1824 to 1860. While both were of the same political faith, yet they were rivals in politics as well as at the bar. General Mason was more aristocratic in his bearing and deportment, and more scholarly in his attainments, and more popular with the learned and aristocratic element of our people, while General Anthony, of fine presence and agreeable manners, was more approachable and more popular with those who scorned to belong to what they termed the "cultured aristocracy." General Mason was born in New Jersey in 1793. He was the first Prosecuting Attorney of Clark County, served a number of terms in the Legislature, was

eight years in the United States Congress, and during the administration of Millard Fillmore was United States Attorney for Ohio, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1852. As a lawyer he had a reputation which extended beyond the State. His professional circuit embraced the counties of Clark, Greene, Champaign, Union, Logan and Madison. He was an honest lawyer and faithful manager of all business intrusted to his care. His bearing was dignified, and his language that of a scholarly gentleman. He was in every sense of the term a true gentleman of the old school. He died in this city, February 1, 1869.

General Anthony was born in Richmond, Virginia, and came to Ohio in 1811, and to Springfield in 1824, and died March 31, 1862. His popular manners soon gave him a practice and a prominence at the bar that established him as a worthy rival of General Mason. He was not so fortunate in being elected to public positions, but for a number of years was a distinguished member of the General Assembly. In 1840 he was appointed by General Harrison as United States Attorney for Ohio, and held it for four years. Always active and enterprising, in all public measures he was foremost. He gave very great attention to the Masonic fraternity, and was elected Grand Master of the State. After his death a new lodge of Masons was organized in our city which bears his name.

A great lawyer who came upon the scene of action about the time that Mason and Anthony were drifting away by reason of old age, was Samuel Shellabarger. In many respects he was the most prominent and gifted of the lawyers that ever honored the bar of Clark County with his presence. He was born December 10, 1817, in Mad River Township, of this county, and died August 7, 1896, in Washington, D. C. Admitted to the bar in 1846, he came to practice law in Springfield in 1848. He was elected to the General Assembly in 1852, and to the Congress of the United States in 1860, and served several terms until 1873. In the United States Congress he was recognized as among the foremost of statesmen, and it was said by Blaine that "he was distinguished for the logical and analytical character of his mind. Without the gift of oratory, paying little heed to the graces of

speech, Mr. Shellabarger conquered by the intrinsic strength of his argument, which generally amounted to demonstration. His mind possessed many of the qualities which distinguished Mr. Lincoln." After retiring from Congress, he removed to Washington for the purpose of practicing his profession, and was engaged in many of the most important matters of litigation that appeared in the Supreme Court of the United States. His industry and faith to duty and to his country were crowning virtues; he was as good an example as the history of our profession furnishes, of an able, learned and Christian lawyer.

George Spence's name appears upon the record about the same time as Mr. Shellabarger's. He was born in Pike Township in 1828, and was admitted to the bar in 1850, died February 6, 1895. He had the reputation of being the best jury lawyer that ever appeared in our court. Popular in his manner, he had a larger personal acquaintance in the days of his prime than any person in our county. Active in body, with a wonderfully live and vigorous mind, he brought into the trial of his cases great vigor. His argument in a cause was sometimes compared to zigzag lightning—you never knew where it was going to strike, but it was sure to strike somewhere, and with great force. Mr. Spence had the misfortune of not receiving what might be termed a good education, and his environments and associations in early life were not such as led him to the highes elevation of a good citizen. Naturally, he had a mind which, perhaps, never was surpassed by any member of our bar. He was active and energetic in matters pertaining to the welfare of our city. A Democrat in politics, prevented his acquirement of political positions. But for many years he was acknowledged as one of the wheel-horses of that party. He was a delegate to the celebrated Charleston Convention, in 1860, which adjourned to Baltimore and nominated Stephen A. Douglas for the Presidency, which precipitated the terrible civil conflict of 1861. Large investments and loose business habits caused Mr. Spence to lose his property in his declining days. He possessed many excellent traits of character, and was very faithful to the interests of clients confided to his care. In his long active professional and business career he aided many persons needing aid and assistance. While

he was not a great jurist, he was, in his palmiest days, an exceedingly good trial lawyer.

Purely as a lawyer—and he sought distinction in no other way, excepting that of good citizenship—Samuel A. Bowman had no peer at the bar of Clark County, and but few in the State of Ohio or the United States. He was born at Zanesville, January 13, 1832, graduated from our own Wittenberg College in 1852, and commenced the practice of law in the City of Springfield in 1854, continuing in a large and lucrative practice until the day of his death, which occurred July 5, 1895. His early associations with General Mason gave him a large clientage in his younger days. He was purely a lawyer, and his profession was his only ambition. His practice extended through all the courts of the United States, and he was able and worthy to meet any adversary in that broad field. He possessed a mind of great natural vigor, which was trained to its highest capacity by methodical study, reading and thought. Often on the street his mind was engrossed with thoughts of matters pertaining to his profession, and he would pass a friend without recognizing him. This gave the impression to many people that he was aristocratic in his ideas and selfish in his disposition. It is true he was not a good "mixer" with the populace; as a politician he was not a success; but as to all his dealings with man, he was just and generous. He had the power to grasp the salient features of his case to a wonderful degree, and could plan and formulate the method of action and execute a defense second to none. He was the originator of the beautiful Ferncliff Cemetery, the Savings Bank, the Associated Charities, and other matters pertaining to the city's welfare. Three sons—Edmond O., John E., and Border—continue the lucrative practice left them by their father, and exhibit many of his distinguishing characteristics, Border giving his attention chiefly to the practice of Patent Law, in which his noted father was an adept.

In 1864 the names of the following persons are given as practicing law at our bar: Aaron Cochran, A. P. Linn Cochran, David M. Cochran, John B. Hagan, D. A. Harrison, Saul S. Hinkle, Samson Mason, Samuel Bowman, T. J. Pringle, J. K. Mower, George C. Richardson, Joshua D. Sharon, Samuel Shel-

labarger, J. S. Goode, George Spence, John McGaffey, and H. Vinal. David M. Cochran, a brother of A. P. Linn Cochran, died the latter part of the sixties. He was a very brilliant lawyer, possessed of many excellent traits.

In 1881, the following were enrolled as members of our bar: George Arthur, S. A. Bowman, A. T. Byers, M. T. Burnham, W. F. Bevitt, A. G. Burnett, A. P. L. Cochran, C. W. Constantine, Milton Cole, B. Chinn, E. G. Dial, W. H. Dugdale, Charles Dunlap, Graham Deuwell, A. H. Gillett, Frank C. Goode, F. M. Hagan, E. O. Hagan, W. R. Horner, James Johnson, Jr., O. B. Johnson, J. Warren Keifer, C. C. Kirkpatrick, John H. Littler, J. K. Mower, Oscar T. Martin, P. B. Martin, B. F. Martz, J. F. McGrew, J. J. Miller, Percy Norton, W. S. Newsberry, James H. Piles, Thomas J. Pringle, George C. Rawlins, J. H. Rabbitts, R. C. Rodgers, W. M. Rockel, C. B. Rockhill, D. S. Runyan, George Spence, W. A. Scott, Frank Showers, Joseph Tritt, E. S. Wallace, F. W. Willis, W. H. Willis, Charles R. White, Fletcher White, Amos Wolf, Walter L. Weaver, C. F. Yakey.

There are other members of our bar whose names do not appear in the list above given, who died in early age or removed to other scenes of action. James Willis came within forty votes of being elected Mayor, and died suddenly about the year 1870. He was a young lawyer of brilliant parts and promising future. Milton Cole, a member of this bar, was born in 1848, elected Mayor of the city in 1875, and again in 1877; was a man of quiet demeanor, with considerable legal ability. For a number of years before his death he suffered from a paralytic stroke, which incapacitated him. He died in 1894. J. J. Hanna, a member of this bar and Mayor of the city in 1870, removed from the city, and shortly thereafter died. J. F. Oglevee was a former member of this bar and partner of General Keifer, served as County Auditor from 1871 to 1874; thereafter represented this county two terms in the Legislature, and was State Auditor for a number of years, and is now a resident of Columbus, engaged in manufacturing.

Frank C. Goode, son of Judge James S. Goode, was born in this city in 1853, admitted to the bar in 1875, and died in 1887. He was a young man having many of the striking characteristics

of his distinguished father, and, had not death called him so soon, would no doubt have had a very distinguished legal career. Willis S. Walker, son of General Moses Walker, of Kenton, was for a short time a member of our bar. Afterward he was Chief Clerk in the Secretary of State's office under General Robinson. From there he went West, and died in the prime of young manhood. He was of studious habits, and, for his age, a very good lawyer.

John D. Burnett, who died in January, 1899, was a member of our bar, but for many years was not actively engaged in the profession. He is remembered as a kindly old gentleman who painstakingly and carefully looked after the interests entrusted to his care. John H. Thomas was admitted to the bar in 1851, but soon thereafter went into the manufacturing business, in which he acquired great wealth. In later years he mingled some in State politics, but held no important positions. Percy Norton, James Homan and Randolph Coleman, one time members of our bar, are now also engaged in the more lucrative calling of manufacturing. George Frey, who was a member of the bar in 1852, and is yet alive and with us, was but a short time if ever an active practitioner. The venerable Thomas F. McGrew was for nine years an active member of the Steubenville bar, but never practiced here.

William D. Hill, later a Congressman in Northern Ohio, was at one time a member of our bar and Mayor of the city in the early sixties. Charles Evans, who was afterward a Common Pleas Judge in Cincinnati, and now a practicing member of that bar, was a member of our bar during the latter part of the sixties. There was also about the same time an attorney by the name of Jacob R. McGarry, a member of our bar, who afterward went to Cincinnati. From the time of his admission, in 1868, until 1893, when he left for New York City, no one was better known at our bar than Edward S. Wallace, who was born in Kentucky in 1846 and came to Springfield in 1855. Mr. Wallace was a man of commanding presence, versatile in thought and action, popular in manner and demeanor. His greatest force was in the criminal practice, where his fine appearance and great oratorical powers gave him more than ordinary success. He was a

brilliant conversationalst, but not as careful and cautious in his habits as he might have been. He was at one time a Democratic candidate for Attorney General, afterward elected as an independent candidate for Mayor, and still later chosen by the Republicans of Clark County as their candidate for Congress.

Of the present members of our bar in active practice, General Keifer is the oldest as well as the most distinguished. He is strictly a product of Clark County, born in Bethel Township, January 30, 1836. Admitted to the bar in January, 1858; entering the Civil War in 1861, he rose to the rank of Brevet Major General of Volunteers in 1865. In 1876 he was elected to Congress and thereafter re-elected three times. In 1881 he was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. In 1898 he was appointed a Major General of Volunteers in the Spanish War. While not engaged on the field of war or in the halls of Congress, General Keifer was an active, energetic member of our bar, and still continues to be such. He never in his life knew what it was to be idle or take a vacation. A few years ago there was issued from the press a very creditable work of which he was the author, entitled, "Slavery and Four Years of War." He was an excellent soldier, an energetic legislator, a good lawyer, and in all respects ever was and still is a good citizen of our community. It is the wish of all that he may long continue to remain with us.

Among others of our older members of the bar, whose names I would not be justified in omitting, is A. P. Linn Cochran (the honorable chairman of this day). Mr. Cochran was born (I presume he will not have any objection to my stating his age) in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, 1836, and came to our bar in 1859. Since that time he has been a lawyer, walking strictly in the higher plane and true nobility of a lawyer in his chosen profession. The reason that he has not received distinction elsewhere is because he would not accept official positions. I need not say to you that which you all know, he is a citizen "whom all would delight to honor."

T. J. Pringle was born in Clark County, near South Charleston, in 1838, and admitted to our bar in 1864, and was Prosecuting Attorney shortly thereafter for seven years. Mr. Pringle is too well known to everybody to need any particular comment.

He is of fine appearance, affable and genial, and during his career at our bar was as well beloved for his kindly social qualities as any member who ever graced it by his presence. Mr. Pringle served two terms as State Senator from our Senatorial District.

George C. Rawlins, a present, able, active, and energetic member of our bar, was Prosecuting Attorney from 1876 to 1880, and thereafter served with distinguished honor for two terms in the lower house of the General Assembly. Walter L. Weaver served ten years creditably as Prosecuting Attorney, and from 1896 to 1900 was an able member from this district to the United States Congress.

Chase Stewart served two terms as Prosecuting Attorney, from 1889 to 1895; and from 1895 to 1899 he served two terms in the General Assembly. Horace W. Stafford has served two terms as Prosecuting Attorney. M. T. Burnham and D. Z. Gardner have each ably served one term as City Solicitor. Albert H. Kunkle creditably filled the position for four successive terms. Victor Y. Smith is the present incumbent of that office. John L. Plummer very ably served one term as State Senator from this Senatorial District.

Frank W. Geiger is now Referee in Bankruptcy. J. F. McGrew served two terms in the Legislature. He was a prominent member and came very near being elected Speaker. He is a good public speaker and now President of the Commercial Club.

James Johnson, Jr., a good lawyer and good fellow, creditably served one term as Mayor. John B. McGrew is the present Prosecuting Attorney. Oscar T. Martin and George Arthur, both eminent members of our bar, have never held public positions. Mr. Arthur has not, for the reason that he belongs to the party in the minority, and, further, that he thinks more of his profession than he does of political positions. Mr. Martin has not occupied public positions solely for the reason that he wishes to devote all his time and energy to the practice of his profession, and by doing so he has built up an enviable practice and bids fair in the not far distant future to be the leading member of our bar.

It is no fault of John L. Zimmerman's that he has not occu-

pied public positions. He expects to be Governor some day, and all join in wishing him success.

There are other members of our bar who, by their merit, are entitled to distinct mention in this paper, and some of whom no doubt have occupied positions of trust and honor. But these matters are common to the knowledge of all, and the limits of my paper will not permit them to be individualized.

On several occasions in the past the bar has organized for the purpose of advancing the interests of its members and maintaining the dignity of the profession. But for various reasons about all that would be accomplished, would be a meeting, some strong speeches about maintaining the dignity of the profession, possibly an assessment for dues, an election, and then—a quiet, unobtrusive death. However, probably by reason of the interest that the bar has in maintaining an excellent law library, the present Bar Association has had a longer existence than any of its predecessors and bids fair to remain with us for some time to come. The present Clark County Bar Association was organized July 6, 1888, with Hon. J. K. Mower as President; A. N. Summers, Vice President; W. M. Rockel, Secretary, and George S. Dial, Treasurer. In March, 1892, for the purpose of raising money to buy books for the library, it became incorporated. An enjoyable feature of the meetings of this Bar Association is the custom that has come into vogue, of the new President, on his induction into office, annually, giving a spread to which all members of the bar are invited.

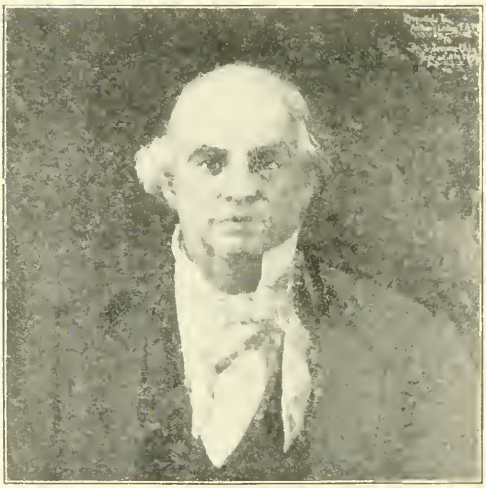
> "There St. John mingles with the friendly bowl,
> The flow of reason and feast of soul."

The Bar Association formerly met monthly, and should do so now in compliance with its by-laws, but usually the meetings are only held annually, or at the call of the President. There is an annual fee of five dollars attached to the membership, which is applied to the fund for the purchase of books to keep up the library. The present officers of the association are: James Johnson, Jr., President; F. W. Geiger, Vice President; Jacob N. Harner, Secretary, and Clement Collins, Treasurer. This sketch of our bench and bar would be incomplete did it not contain a

word in reference to our present excellent library. From the beginning of a few volumes, it has grown until it now numbers nearly three thousand volumes at a total cost of about $10,000. For a considerable time the matter of a library had been a subject of speculation and discussion among the members of our bar, and when the new Court House was completed, a room was provided for that purpose. But, like many other things, it needed something to make the start in that direction. In 1886 or 1887, in a casual conversation, Judge Charles R. White remarked that he had a fund in his hands as treasurer of a defunct Bar Association, and that he would like to be relieved of his responsibility, but there was no knowledge of the persons who had contributed the fund, or to whom it should be returned. The writer suggested to him to invest it in books, for the nucleus of a library in the Court House. He responded that if the consent of certain members of the bar, whom he presumed had contributed the fund, would be secured, he would gladly turn it over for that purpose. The consent of such members of the bar having been obtained, and the fund turned over to the writer, it was by him invested in the West System of Reporters. The bound volumes were placed in the library and the advanced sheets were kept at the writer's office until a librarian was appointed. The fund amounted to $300. Afterward, upon the organization of a Bar Association, a Board of Trustees was appointed for the library. This first board was composed of Judge C. R. White, Oscar T. Martin and W. M. Rockel. Afterward A. S. Rogers, Albert H. Kunkle, F. M. Hagan, with Rockel and White, constituted the board. By this time it was ascertained that the library of George Spence could be purchased for a very reasonable sum. A contribution was taken up among the members of the bar, and the library purchased. This was the first substantial addition to the previous purchase of the West Reporters. Judge Mower has been an active member of the Board of Trustees for the Library for the past ten years. The Legislature having in the meantime passed a law permitting the court to appoint a librarian, Mr. Oliver H. Miller, a member of the bar, accepted the position for a number of years and turned the salary over to be applied in the purchase of books. Funds were also received from certain

GENERAL SAMSON MASON.

General Samson Mason was born in New Jersey, 1793; died in Springfield, Ohio, 1869. He was a noted lawyer in Southwestern Ohio. He served in both branches of the Ohio State Legislature. He reached the rank of major-general in the militia of the State. He was elected to Congress in 1834 and served four successive terms in that body. During the administration of Millard Fillmore he was United States District Attorney for Ohio. He was a member of the convention that formed the present Constitution of the State, in 1850-1, and was an influential personage in that body. In all movements for the improvement of Springfield materially and morally, General Mason was always interested, and helped in every good cause to the extent of his ability.



GENERAL CHARLES ANTHONY.

General Charles Anthony was born at Richmond, Virginia. He came to Ohio near the beginning of this century. He was a member of the Springfield Bar from 1824 to 1862. He was elected three times to the State Legislature, and served in the position of Speaker of that body, an office that he administered with much ability and dignity. He also served in the Senate. He was widely known as a campaign speaker, and had many invitations to address the people on the questions of the day. He held the office of United States Attorney for Ohio from 1841 to 1845. General Anthony was a noted Mason, and was elected Grand Master of the State. He was a man of integrity and force of character, and was popular with all classes. He died in 1862.

Police Court fines. In order to increase the usefulness of the library and secure the purchase of more books, in 1892 the Clark County Bar Association was incorporated and shares of stock of fifty dollars each were issued. In these various ways, and from time to time, funds were secured, with which the excellent library now in the Court House was procured. A complete set of the reports of all the important States of the Union are now on its shelves, together with modern digests and encyclopedias. A subscription has just been made for the English Reports. W. F. Bevitt and Charlotte Cross have been the accommodating librarian and assistant librarian for some time. The present trustees are: Judge J. K. Mower, Judge A. N. Summers, Judge F. M. Hagan, Oscar T. Martin, J. E. Bowman, J. F. McGrew and W. W. Keifer.

The following is given by our Court Docket as a list of the present practicing members of our bar: Edwin L. Arthur, George Arthur, John C. Bassett, Jr., George A. Beard, Carey Boggess, Border Bowman, E. O. Bowman, J. E. Bowman, Charles E. Ballard, M. T. Burnham, A. P. Linn Cochran, A. P. Linn Cochran, Jr., Clement V. Collins, George S. Dial, D. Z. Gardner, Frank W. Geiger, Alden H. Gillett, William H. Griffith, Edward O. Hagan, Francis M. Hagan, Dallas V. Halverstadt, Jacob M. Harner, Patrick J. Higgins, William R. Horner, Edwin S. Houck, James Johnson, Jr., Horace C. Keifer, J. Warren Keifer, William W. Keifer, J. Forest Kitchen, Frank M. Krapp, Albert H. Kunkle, Julius F. W. Lorenz, Thomas J. McCormick, J. F. McGrew, John B. McGrew, William Y. Mahar, Oscar T. Martin, Paul C. Martin, Harvey L. Miller, J. J. Miller, Oliver H. Miller, Carl K. Mower, J. K. Mower, C. S. Olinger, Charles R. Osborn, John L. Plummer, Thomas J. Pringle, B. H. Rannels, George C. Rawlins, D. F. Reinoehl, Walter E. Robinson, William M. Rockel, Robert C. Rodgers, William A. Scott, V. Y. Smith, Horace W. Stafford, C. W. Strawther, Paul A. Staley, Chase Stewart, E. Earle Stewart, Harry F. Summers, Stewart L. Tatum, H. A. Toulmin, O. B. Trout, Walter L. Weaver, J. Jerome Welty, W. W. Witmeyer, Amos Wolf, L. F. Young and John L. Zimmerman.

There have been few "Uriah Heeps" and "Oily Gammons"

at our bar. It can be truthfully said that there is no class of persons in the community that stand higher than the members of the bar. In the last one hundred years but one member was disbarred from practice. Generally, in all matters that pertain to the welfare of our city and county, they are found ever contending for that which will bring prosperity and honor to our city and its people. If the next hundred years can show as bright a history as the past one hundred, the Bar of the City of Springfield can indeed well be proud of its record.

Old Court House. Erected 1819-22.

New Court House. Erected 1878-81.

HENRY H. SEYS, M. D.

HISTORY OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION OF CLARK COUNTY.

BY HENRY H. SEYS, M. D.

The fact that there is little in the profession of medicine that becomes matter of record, so far as its members are concerned, has made it no easy task to get the names and still more difficult to learn any facts of the history of the early doctors of our county.

They came and settled in this field of labor; led lives of hardship, exposure and toil, anxiety and responsibility, had their friends and enemies, sought other scenes or died, and were soon forgotten.

Their names are but traditions that linger in the memories of those who are soon to leave us forever. Only now and then can be found a descendant who can tell us some little of those good men, who so well filled their places in the community. No records have been left of them, save the most meager, and in many cases their names can only be found on some moss-covered stone on which scant proof beside "some letters tell that they have lived and died."

It is not the object of this paper to deal with the living or those who, though dead, are not to be classed as pioneers. To Dr. Isaac Kay and Dr. John H. Rodgers I am indebted for very much of the material at my disposal. In April, 1816, a Medical Society existed in Dayton. How far its jurisdiction extended, I do not know, but the records show that on that date, by virtue of authority derived from the State, they licensed four men who, for many years, were well-known physicians, and two of whom became citizens of Springfield, Drs. Isaac Hendershott and W. A. Needham. The others were Dr. Joshua Martin, of Xenia, and Dr. Carter, of Urbana.

It might be well to state here that in those days not many of the practitioners of medicine were graduates of medical colleges. The lack of means, the distance and difficulty of travel, compelled many to forego the advantages thus to be obtained, and perforce they were content to learn what they might from their preceptors and obtain a license from the Board of Censors of some Medical Society. This was the course ordained by the laws of this State at that time, and consequently, the "Board of Censors" of each Medical Society became an important factor in the medical history of each district.

It is impossible to separate the medical history of Clark County or Springfield from that of the surrounding counties, from the fact that in 1824 the Ohio General Assembly divided the State into twenty districts for Medical Societies, Montgomery and Clark Counties being joined together, forming the Seventh District.

Drs. John Steel, Job Haines, William Blodget, W. A. Needham, Richard W. Hunt, Elijah Laurence and Ambrose Blount organized the Medical Society for this district. Drs. Richard Hunt and Ambrose Blount were chosen members of the Board of Censors.

The society met semi-annually in Dayton, Fairfield and Springfield. At a meeting held in Dayton, May, 1828, the following officers were elected: President, William Blodget; Lot Cooper, Vice President; William Mount, Secretary and Treasurer; A. Blount, E. Laurence, H. Alexander, W. A. Needham and R. E. Stevens, Censors. The membership was twenty-eight.

Of them, only Dr. Blount, Dr. Hunt, Dr. Needham, Dr. Towler and Dr. Job Haines were, so far as I can learn, citizens of Springfield, and Dr. E. Laurence and Robert Houston of the county.

Others came, some to find here a home for a shorter or longer period, among them a Dr. Nourse. Of him I can get no record, save that he lived here about a year, then entered the navy and died in the service.

Of those whose names have been mentioned but little can be said. Dr. Richard H. Hunt was born in Greenwich, Cumberland County, New Jersey, in 1780. Came west while young, settled in Cincinnati, and moved to Springfield in 1809. He married Miss Frances Reeder, then living near the McClure farm on the Old Yellow Springs road, some three miles south of Springfield. The date of his death I have not learned. One daughter, Miss Sophia Hunt, is still living in our city.

Dr. Job Haines, also from New Jersey, was born in 1791, graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in the spring of 1815. Stopped for a short time in Cincinnati, moved to Springfield, formed a partnership with Dr. Hunt, moved to Dayton in 1817, and died there in 1860, aged 69 years.

Dr. W. A. Needham, who, though dead this many a year, still lives in the memory of some of our oldest citizens. He was born in Shoreham, Vermont, 1776. There is no knowledge of when or where he studied medicine. He served as surgeon in the Vermont militia, his commission being still in the family. Came to Springfield in the fall of 1813, first living near Lagonda, which, because of him, was called "Pillville." He afterward lived in a cabin in the southwest corner of Columbia and Factory streets until 1817, when he moved into his own new frame house on the southwest corner of Main street and the first alley east of Limestone street. This building was recently torn down by Elder & Tuttle, when they built the addition to their store room. In this house he died, August 13, 1834, of some epidemic disease, after an illness of only four days. He had three daughters. The oldest, Amelia, married Jonah Baldwin; the next, Alice, married Cyrus Ward and lived in Urbana; the youngest, Minerva, married Samson Mason. Dr. Needham was buried in the old Columbia Street Cemetery.

Of Dr. Hendershott no record can be obtained. He was a member of the Clark County Medical Society when Dr. Kay and the speaker joined it in 1853. I find no record of his death, which I believe occurred not far from 1856. One daughter died in the frame house on East Main street, east of Spring street, about 1855. One son was in the army. Of him I have no history.

Dr. Towler, I believe, was at one time a citizen of Springfield. No other information of him can be obtained.

This ends the history of those older men of medicine, and another generation fills the stage.

Dr. Robert Rodgers, whom to know was to love and respect, was a man whose influence on the community was wholly for good, and whose memory will ever be held in honor by those who knew him, was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, in 1807, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He studied medicine at Shippenburg, Pennsylvania, graduated at Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1828; came to Springfield, July 4, 1833, and practiced here until his death in 1881. His descendants are still with us—they need no introduction to this audience.

Contemporaneous with Dr. Rodgers was Dr. Benjamin Winwood. Born in England, he came to this country in 1804, graduated in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1821; came to Springfield in 1832. He died in the Government service in Nashville, Tenn., in 1866.

The Gillett Brothers also were noted men in the profession of those days. The younger brother, Harvey, did not devote himself entirely to medicine, living on his farm, east and south of the city. Berkley, the older brother, was born in Vermont, November 10, 1791; moved to Springfield, Ohio, from New York State in 1834. He was a man of strong personality and large, progressive ideas, and was well and favorably known by a large constituency throughout the county. He was identified with many of Springfield's early and best interests, being among the first projectors of the school afterward known as the "Methodist High School." He ranked with the first of his profession, and died October 9, 1855. Dr. Berkley Gillett was an important member of the profession in those days.

With Dr. Rodgers begins the history and records of his profession in this county. On the eve of March 1, 1838, a meeting was held in his office and the initial steps taken to form the Clark County Medical Society. On the 4th of April the organization was effected. The meeting was held in the Buckeye Hotel, on East Main street. Dr. Isaac Hendershott, President; Dr. Smith, Vice President; Robert Rodgers, Secretary; M. Murdock, Treasurer; Censors, Berkley Gillett, E. W. Steel, Robert Rodgers. There is no record of those present. The names of Towler, Happersett, Steel, Winwood, Garst and Houston are found on the minutes. To the constitution are signed the names of Isaac Hendershott, Benjamin Winwood, Berkley Gillett, Elias Garst, Robert Houston, William Murdock, Robert Rodgers, Michael Garst and James Robbins.

I shall not weary you with a longer history of this organization. It had its seasons of prosperity and of decadence. New names are found on its roll and others disappear. In 1839 the society died of malnutrition, to be reborn May 31, 1850.

The officers elected were: President, Robert Rodgers; First Vice President, Berkley Gillett; Second Vice President, Isaac Hendershott; Secretary, E. M. Buckingham; Treasurer, George Bunyan; Censors, Gillett, Cook, Stockstill, Bunyan and Robert Rodgers.

The Society is still in active operation, and of no little benefit to its members and perhaps to the community.

Of other branches of the profession I find nothing of certainty. Dr. Starr and Dr. Saul were the first Homeopaths, I believe, to settle in Springfield, Ohio. I can learn nothing of the date. They were followed by others, who are modern and cannot be classed as pioneers.

Of the Botanic, Thompsonian, and Eclectic Schools I can obtain no record.

Of all the men who have settled in our county, none obtained so great celebrity as Dr. Alexander Dunlap. He settled here, I believe, about 1856. At that time abdominal surgery was practically unknown—ascepsis unthought of; a few bold spirits believed that ovarian tumors might be successfully removed. By many of the profession in these earlier days the operation was

considered little less criminal than murder. Dr. Dunlap was one of the first to endorse the procedure and become known world-wide by reason of a fair share of success, in this, then, almost unknown and little practiced attempt, to relieve suffering humanity and prolong life.

The advance that has been made in operative surgery by reason of Lister's Great Discovery has rendered possible and eminently successful that which, in the day of Dr. Dunlap, was most hazardous and hardly considered justifiable. His name should be honored for his courage.

No other name among the physicians of our county or city stand out so boldly in the history of surgery.

One other name I must not fail to do honor to—that of Dr. E. M. Buckingham, who, for more than thirty years held a most prominent position in our city as a physician and gentleman. All who knew him deplored his death. Dr. Buckingham was a son of Milton and Belinda Cooley Buckingham. He was born in Athens County, Ohio, in 1824. Graduated from Kenyon College in 1845; read medicine in this city with Dr. Robert Rodgers, and began the practice of medicine here in 1849, during the cholera epidemic of that year. In 1849 and 1850 he attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he graduated. His whole professional life was spent here.

Valuable aid was rendered by him as volunteer surgeon during the War of the Rebellion.

Dr. Buckingham was of the finest type as physician and Christian gentleman, and his death was sorely felt by those to whom he was endeared by long years of association both in and out of the profession.

Andrew C. McLaughlin should not be forgotten. Born, I believe, in Clark County. An old doctor of the William McClure type. The soul of honor, richly endowed by nature, with limited opportunity to obtain an education, yet he became a power in his day and generation. So pure was his diction, and because of his ponderous weight, among his intimate professional brethren he was known as "Webster Unabridged." A gentleman beloved and appreciated by those who knew him.

Andrew Bruce, George Bunyan and others were men of those early years, during the forties, I think.

There were many, I doubt not, among those who, in the long ago, practiced medicine in our community, whose names should be mentioned with honor. But of them I find no record. They are remembered by few living.

Well am I aware of the imperfections of this sketch of the medical profession of our county, yet with the material at hand and the time that could be devoted to this history of the men of the past, no better could be done.

It had been my purpose to end my paper at this point, but the suggestion of General Keifer, our chairman for the day, leads me to add a few words upon the changes that have taken place in the profession of medicine since the days of long ago. It would be, I fear, tedious to my audience to mention the advance in knowledge made during the last hundred years. Let it suffice to call your attention to some of the progress that has been made in the latter half of that period:

In 1850 we had practically no instruments of precision. The microscope, with its wonderful disclosures, was incomplete and possessed by few. Ausculation and percussion were just beginning to be appreciated.

The theory and practice of ascepis had not yet entered the mind of man. Bacteriology was only known to be sneered at, and although we talked learnedly about infectious diseases and of a *contagium vivum*, our words but covered our ignorance. The cause of not one contagious disease was known, perhaps not suspected. Pathology as now understood was not taught. Disease was largely considered an entity, and its treatment wholly empirical. Abdominal surgery was still in the womb of time. Ovariotomy was believed by many of the wisest in the profession to be only a little less criminal than murder. The terrors of an inflamed appendix were not recognized or known as a potent factor in the death rate. Sanitary science was practically unknown, and plagues and pestilence were deemed visitations of the wrath of an offended Deity, to be combatted by prayer and fasting.

The clinical thermometer, with all it tells us, was unthought of, and the invaluable hypodermic syringe yet unknown. The

priceless boon of anesthetics was just fairly becoming of general use. The X-ray was undreamed of. Crude ideas and cruder medicines were all we possessed, and I can remember but two alkaloids in use, quinine and morphine.

Did I not fear to weary you, many—very many—more items of progress might be mentioned. No longer are we under the domain of any man or school. No man's dictum is taken, unless the evidence is at hand with which to prove the truth of his assertions, and facts are considered of far more importance than theory. To quote the ideas of Dr. Charles Reid, late President of the American Medical Association a new school of medicine is soon to be born. Not Allopathy, nor Homeopathy, nor Eclecticism, nor Osteopathy, nor Christian Science, nor any other pathy or ism, but a school founded on the researches of the laboratory and dissecting room, on the discoveries made by the microscopist and chemist—the prevention, not the attempted cure of disease; a school that shall secure to every man pure air, pure soil, and pure water. When that day comes, the doctors will vanish from the face of the earth, and the millennium will begin.

In the afternoon the pioneers held their meeting. Mr. W. M. Harris, Secretary of the Clark County Historical Society, presided and read the following paper:

W. M. HARRIS.

This has been advertised as Pioneer Day, but as there is a difference of opinion about there being any pioneers living, yet, since some of us are early settlers and some of us are native born here, we will just call ourselves pioneers. If there is any honor

in the name, we will appropriate it to ourselves and let the fellow that is dead kick about it if he wants to. We, the old people that are living, are the connecting link between the old pioneers and the younger generations that come after us. We are here today to tell what we know about early days.

The pioneer left us very little written history. What we get is mostly what has been handed down by word of mouth from one generation to another, something like in Bible times, when they had no books. There has been more real history of Clark County gathered together and written in the last three or four years than for fifty years before that time. You ask, is that so, and why is it so? This has been brought about by the organization of the Clark County Historical Society, which was organized in the fall of 1897. I quote here a few lines from the circular written by Professor B. F. Prince, President of the Society:

At that time it (Clark County Historical Society) declared its purpose to be "the collection and preservation of information relating to the history of Clark County and the State of Ohio, and the securing of relics illustrating life among the pioneers, securing collections of art and articles of historical value, with such books, papers and documents as may relate thereto. It included, also, such history and mementoes of the Civil War as might be found in possession of the old soldiers now residing in our midst, and which, if gathered together, would not only be objects of interest, but would become a valuable source of education in patriotism to the generations that are to follow."

The society has kept its purpose steadily in view, and now, if you should visit the rooms, 34 Bushnell Building, you will say: "Wonderful! How did you collect so much in so short a time?" I will not stop to give the names of the many citizens who have assisted in making this historical collection, and now, before I go any further, allow me to urge all to become members and help the good work along. One thing more before I go further: this country owes much to the old soldier of the Civil War, and this is another feather in his cap. It was the Grand Army of the Republic that called the first meeting for the purpose of organizing the Historical Society.

Now, what do I know about early days? I will be as brief as

I can. There are older gentlemen present than I, and some who can go farther back in pioneer history than I can.

I was born in this city in 1832, and my earliest recollection is that my father, William M. Harris, was running a sawmill about four miles south of Springfield, on Mill Creek, about a half-mile west of where Emory Church now stands. The family lived in a log house that stood on the hill about half-way between the church and sawmill. My recollection about that old mill is that its style was most primitive, the machinery was very crudely made, the saw frame had direct connection by pitman to the flutter wheel; the motion was so slow that the sawyer could eat his dinner while the saw would cut through a sixteen-foot log; after a cut had been made, the log had to be worked back by foot power, the sawyer walking on the large ratchet wheel with wooden pins to step on. That mill was torn down and a new one built in its place with a large over-shot wheel, which in turn rotted down and disappeared many years ago; even the stream that furnished the power is almost dried up. The land for several miles up the stream was boggy and springy, and used to furnish water the year round, but it has been ditched and dried up until now there is hardly enough water to run a grindstone.

In January, 1839, my father died. I went to live with my grandfather, Adam Mayne, who came to this county from Georgetown, D. C., in 1825, and during the thirties kept a tavern on the old stage road running from Cincinnati to Springfield. This tavern, called "Travelers' Rest," by A. Mayne, four and one-half miles from Springfield, was run until the pike was built from Cincinnati via Dayton to Springfield, when the stage coaches and travel mostly left the mud road. Did I say "mud road?" Well, that word hardly fills the bill, for much of the year it was more like a river of mud without any bottom, even after the corduroy roads were built. They were too narrow for two teams to pass in opposite directions, and woe to the team or teamster that had to turn out into the ditch. It was never done without a great, big kick, and sometimes blows; and when the stage coach with the United States mail came along, the other fellow had to give the road. When the stage driver would meet any other team, he would call out: "United States mail! Turn out!" And turn out

he did, without a second invitation, for any person delaying the United States mail was liable to arrest. Neil & Vorhees was the name of the old stage line, and they had their troubles with these new mud roads, for they drove all night, no matter how dark or how hard it stormed. I saw one stage lying on its side near Mill Creek, another astride a stump with the tongue broken, near where Beattytown now is.

This tavern I spoke of was not only for people who had their own conveyance, but the passengers on the stage coach often took their meals there, and the stage company kept a few extra horses in the barn. There was scarcely a day that some of the horses were not disabled. No doubt some of the young people wonder how the women did the work those days, and how they did the cooking without stoves. Well, they did it, and did it well. The bread and pies were mostly baked in a large brick oven out of doors. I have often gone out to hunt for some old, dry and broken fence rails to make bake-oven wood. Then the old kitchen fireplace would take in four-foot wood, and the large crane would hold quite a number of kettles at once. They had the large tin reflector, the large waffle irons, with handles nearly four feet long, and, last but not least, the Dutch oven. But the people had to be careful and not let the fire go out, for that was before the day of matches. I recollect when the neighbors came to our house to borrow fire. I don't think they ever returned it.

There was a boy, a near neighbor of ours, and about my age, and he and I were nearly always together. This boy was afterward Major Philip Kershner, of the Sixteenth Ohio Regiment. The militia used to muster on Jacob Kershner's (Philip's father's) farm. That was what they called little muster. William Kershner was the captain. He was afterward brigadier general of the Clark County militia. Once a year all the militia in the county had to turn out; that was called the general, or big, muster. My uncle, Benjamin F. Mayne, was an officer on the staff of the brigadier general. At the little muster the people ate dinner in Kershner's barn. Some of the men took so much of something to keep them cool that they got hot for a fight, and they had the fight in the barn.

About 1838 I went with Philip out to the harvest field to see

the men reap. There were about twenty-five men cutting grain with sickles. Philip took me to the shady side of a shock of wheat. He put his hand between the sheaves and took something out. I said: "What is that?" He said: "That is whisky." I said: "What is it for?" "To drink," said he. "What do they drink it for?" I asked. He said: "To keep the men cool; they could not harvest without whisky to keep them cool." I thought that was all right. He and I both tasted it. I thought it was real good, but that is not all the story. That winter my father died, and as I said, I went to live with my mother's people. Early in the spring my uncle, Benjamin Mayne, was sowing oats broadcast, and the neighbor's chickens would pick them up before they could be harrowed under, so my uncle came to the house for me to keep the chickens out; but in a few hours the sun got very hot and I started home. My uncle saw me going, and called: "Hey, there! Where are you going?" I said: "Going home." He said: "What are you going home for?" "Oh, it's too hot out here." Uncle laughed and said: "What will you do when harvest comes?" "Oh," I said, "we will have whisky then." My uncle, while he lived, took great pleasure in telling that story.

I recollect when the farmers went to wash their sheep in the river, they took something to keep themselves from getting cold, and I could never tell the difference between what they drank to keep themselves cool when it was hot, and what they drank to keep themselves warm when it was cold. It looked alike and tasted alike, but I very soon learned that neither of them was good for the purpose it was used.

This road by the tavern was a great thoroughfare for driving fat hogs to market from the northern part of the State to Cincinnati. It made a good home market for corn, for the farmers that lived on the road. Our people sold nearly all their corn to the drovers. Not only hogs, but some of the early settlers tell of large droves of turkeys that were driven through to Cincinnati.

I think I could give the names from memory of nearly all the people who lived on or near the road from Springfield to Yellow Springs—that is, from 1836 to 1850; but will only mention a few of them in addition to those already spoken of. In the first farm house south of town lived William Huntington; about three miles

out lived an old Revolutionary soldier, who was known by everybody as Grand-daddy Lane. About three and one-half miles out was Mr. Reif. He was an all-'round mechanic; he made nearly all the grain cradles used in that part of the country; that is, after grain cradles came into fashion. I have already spoken of Jacob Kershner. He was a soldier of the War of 1812. In early days he ran a blacksmith shop, just a short distance north of where Emory Church now stands. That was in the days when only charcoal was used: no other kind could be had in this part of the country. In the thirties a log schoolhouse stood in almost the same place where Emory Church now stands. It was in the midst of a thick wood; it had two doors, one on each side; a large fireplace at each end, and a puncheon floor. Reuben Miller, formerly of this city, taught school there, also Immanuel Mayne, the oldest son of Adam Mayne, taught school there. Near by, a little southeast, stood a log house in which lived "Granny" Layman, the widow of a Revolutionary soldier. Six miles out there was another tavern and stage house, kept by Moses Mills, the father of Jacob Mills, of this city.

Of one thing more I wish to speak; that is, how the people went to mill, market, and meeting. To church, if not too far away, they walked; if it was three to five miles, they went on horseback, sometimes the wife sitting on the horse behind the husband, carrying the baby in her arms. Later on the farmer would take his whole family to church in the farm wagon. To market, they went mostly on horseback, carrying the basket of butter and eggs on the arm. Later they used the farm wagon for that, too.

Many times I went to the mill with corn in a bag, half in each end of the sack—that is, if it happened to be divided just right, but sometimes there would be about five pecks in one end of the sack and three pecks in the other; then the bag would slip off, and I would have to ride a long way to get some one to lift it on again.

My grandfather owned and used the only light vehicle in our neighborhood for many years. It was called a carryall. It had wooden springs, not leather thoroughbraces like the stage coach or the large family carriages used in the city in those days. My uncle, Gideon Mayne, had the first buggy with steel springs in our neighborhood. That was about the year of 1844. It had a square

panel body and no top. There is an old gentleman here in this city who borrowed that buggy in 1845 to go to a wedding.

Others who spoke were O. S. Kelly, J. C. Williams, of New Carlisle; Perry Stewart, Mrs. George H. Frankenberg, H. W. Huffman and John H. Blose, of Tremont, who devoted his time to giving reminiscences of German Township. Mrs. Frankenberg spoke as follows:

MRS. GEORGE H. FRANKENBERG.

I did not know Springfield one hundred years ago; but it was a village only twenty-four years old when I was born here seventy-seven years ago. My parents came here in 1812. My father bought land which lay between the Burnett farm and Main street, and bounded on the east by Burnett lane, on the west by the Brain land. With his Yankee thrift he turned this wild land into one of the most beautiful farms in this county. He soon became able to build a nice house on the farm, and good barns. The house is still standing, owned and occupied by Miss Houston. In this same house I was born seventy-seven years ago. There I was reared and there married fifty-six years ago, never having any other home until my wedding day. Our large barn stood just where Oakland Chapel now stands, on East High street. Some years later my father owned the land now Greenmount Cemetery; also the lot west, now belonging to Mr. Crowell. After my father's

death this land was sold by my brothers, a part for the cemetery. How short-sighted that they could not see the prices of land now!

I do not remember that the streets were named in those early days, for High street was known as the Chillicothe road and before the turnpike (National road) was made, the old Columbus road turned into this High street some place about Burnett's' lane, but Main street was oftener spoken of as "the Columbus road." Columbia street was called "the lower road," Limestone "the Urbana road." Travel was then on horseback, in wagons, and the old stage coaches were among the finest things—in our opinion. And how these red and yellow painted coaches did get their beauty marred by dragging through the mud roads! I can remember seeing the stage coaches stuck in the mud so deep that the passengers were obliged to get out and, with rails, assist in prying the coach out of the mud. And this on what is now our fine East High street. Little did any one think then that they should live to see the electric cars running at almost lightning speed over this same road; and yet, here we are—a few old pioneers—proud to tell the tale, and wondering what Springfield will be in another hundred years.

Our merchants often went on horseback to Philadelphia to purchase their goods. Mr. Spinning, Mr. Cavileer and Mr. Wallace were dry goods merchants here as far back as 1826, and in the thirties they made trips on horseback to lay in their stock; and these goods were brought here in large covered wagons, drawn by six horses, with bells resting in a bow shape over the horses' necks. These were called "bell teams." About the time new goods were expected we listened for the bells and said: "Now I hope I can get a pretty new dress." The country folks would begin to count how far their butter and eggs would go toward a new frock. There were no grocery stores (every sort of merchandise was in each store), nor shoe stores, and the "milliner shop" was the place to have the old leghorn bonnets bleached and pressed over to look like the new ones in the dry goods store—those new tuscan and gimp bonnets. Mrs. Watson (mother of our Mrs. Teegarden) was our most famous milliner, and could make a beautiful silk calash—a kind of bonnet then in fashion. I wish some of these young folks could see a calash. A few of the girls here of my age

remember the calash of seventy years ago. And I see here some of the girls and boys who were my schoolmates seventy years ago, and they, too, remember the little old frame schoolhouse on East High street a little east of Governor Bushnell's present residence. That was then in the country. How we trudged through the mud in our coarse shoes, or sometimes barefoot, if the shoemaker could not get our shoes finished. Say, old boys, don't you remember the love letters you used to write? These letters always ended:

The rose is red, the violet's blue,
Sugar's sweet, and so are you.

Sometimes the girl's answer would be:

Grass is green, and so are you;
Vinegar sour, and so are you.

As we advanced and were able to write letters in the most approved style, we began: "I take my pen in hand to inform you that I am well, and trust these few lines will find you enjoying God's same blessing." These boys were the Stewarts, the Rices, Neil Baker, and the Huffmans, and Mr. William Barnett, who remember those days.

School books were not exchanged for new editions as often as now. You see, books cost more then. I was the youngest in my father's family of fourteen children, and I used the same old British Reader handed on down from my eldest brother. With what dramatic force we read:

"Pity the sorrows of a poor old man,
Whose trembling limbs have borne him to your door;
Whose days are dwindled to the shortest span;
Oh, give relief, and heaven will bless your store."

And another, in which you old boys showed off—"I am monarch of all I survey."

Another schoolhouse of which I must make mention was also an old frame, and stood where Mr. Charles Ludlow now resides, on the corner of East High and Foster streets. Here a girls' school was taught by Miss Strong, sister of Mrs. Judge Clark. All the buildings in that neighborhood were small. Mr. David

Compton lived in a small house opposite the schoolhouse. Mrs. Compton raised a tomato vine for ornament in her front yard. We school girls used to stand by the fence and admire the small red tomatoes. Finally Mrs. Compton gave me one, with the injunction: "Don't eat it, for it is poison." These were the first tomatoes raised in Springfield, and Mrs. Compton called them "Jerusalem apples." The first postoffice I remember was in the Rodgers home, corner of Limestone and North streets. Mr. Mattox Fisher was postmaster. He built that house. I remember he always spelled my father's name "Allover" (Oliver) Armstrong. We knew nothing of envelopes then, and the letters were sealed with sealing wax and wafers. Matches had not been invented. It was no uncommon thing to go to a neighbor's to borrow a firebrand to kindle in case the back-log had burned out. Tallow candles were the only lights used in Springfield seventy-five or eighty years ago. The old graveyard on West Columbia street was our only park. We were Sabbath-keeping people then, and if Sunday walks were indulged in, it was considered most proper to walk to the graveyard. But we had little need of improved parks, for this beautiful Springfield was laid out in one of nature's loveliest parks—springs, rocks, cliffs, water-falls, wild flowers at almost every turn.

VI

MILITARY DAY.

Wednesday, August 7, was Military Day, and was especially noted for the fine parade, for the large number of people in attendance, and because of the presence of Hon. George K. Nash, Governor of the State and candidate for a second term; of Colonel James Kilbourne, Democratic candidate for the same office, and Attorney-General Sheets. In addition to the carriages carrying the distinguished visitors, speaker of the day, members of the various committees and others, Mitchell Post, and John Brown Post, of the Grand Army of the Republic, the H. H. Stevens Company of Union Veterans' Union; Colored Spanish War Veterans, Keifer Guards, Sons of Veterans, and five companies of the Ohio National Guard, with bands and drum corps, made up the procession, which was under the direction of Colonel David King, assisted by a large number of aides. General J. Warren Keifer was both chairman and speaker of the day. For more than an hour he held the undivided attention of the audience with his paper on "Campfires and Military Maneuvers." He then in turn introduced Governor Nash, Colonel Kilbourne, and Governor Asa S. Bushnell, whose impromptu addresses were well received and the speakers given generous applause.

On Wednesday afternoon a campfire was held, at which Dr. George H. Fullerton presided. Among those who spoke were Governor Nash, Colonel Kilbourne, William Moores, Captain John Foster, Captain A. McConkey, Dr. H. H. Seys and E. T. Ridenour. The veterans lived over the war again, and as incident after incident was related the heart of each was moved with enthusiasm that burned as in days long since passed. The time was all too short for all who wished to speak, and an adjourned meeting was held to give them the opportunity.

GENERAL J. WARREN KEIFER.

MILITARY HISTORY

Of Springfield and Clark County, Ohio, Covering the Nineteenth Century. Read August 7, 1901, at the First Centennial of Springfield, Ohio,

BY GENERAL J. WARREN KEIFER.*

(In this paper Clark County will be referred to as though it had an organized existence from the earliest times, although its territory was a part of Hamilton County prior to 1800; then of Greene until 1805; then of Champaign until 1817, when it was organized.)

My Friends and Neighbors:

The duty of summarizing the military history of Clark County has led me to study the annals of her people—a people springing, originally, from all nationalities and tongues, with varied race characteristics, but, who, in time, became so composite, in blood and character, as to be able, if occasion required, to deny any national or race origin, or to boast that the blood of all nationalities run in the veins of its citizens.

[*The author of this paper was a soldier in the Civil and Spanish Wars. He enlisted as a private in April, 1861; became Major of the Third Ohio Infantry the same month; Lieutenant-Colonel of the same regiment February 12, 1862; Colonel 110th Ohio Infantry, September 30, 1862; Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers (1864,) and Brevet Major-General of Volunteers (1865) by appointment of the President for gallantry and distinguished services in battles and campaigns. He was, by the President, appointed (1898) a Major-General of Volunteers, and held high command in Florida, Georgia and Cuba during the Spanish War.]

How impressive is the history of her people They early came here with exalted hopes and high ambition; they, within the limits of their aspirations, succeeded in the main, then passed to the great beyond, leaving to us a heritage of example and valor. Our blood-kindred and earliest friends were of these. What sad reflections might we summon; but this is not the time nor the occasion. The privations, struggles and sufferings of the early settlers were largely forgotten by their descendants, they being almost selfishly willing to enjoy the fruits of what they accomplished for education, civilization and Christianity, without awarding to them full credit.

But this is not a day for sad reminiscences and serious reflections, but for cheerfulness and hopefulness, for rejoicing—even for boasting.

The task assigned me is an inspiring and a pleasant one, because of the splendid history Clark County has made in all the wars in which our country was engaged in the nineteenth century. Her people, willingly and loyally, responded to all calls of danger and duty, and went forth to uphold constitutional liberty and the natural rights of man. Her sons fought and died on every important campaign and in every great battle in the last one hundred years in which our country was engaged.

The blood of her sons has crimsoned the soil of, and their bones have bleached on, the great battlefields of the Republic. They have heroically borne on high the starry flag of Washington, the purest and proudest emblem of human liberty, both on land and sea; only lately participating in carrying its protecting folds to the relief of endangered and imprisoned Christians in far-off imperial China's walled capital. Wherever glory in the cause of humanity has been won through deeds of valor and by bloody sacrifice, Clark County's soldiers and sailors must justly be awarded a share, and so as to this nation's standing in first place among the greatest powers of the world.

This day marks the end of a century in the existence of our city, covering the most eventful epoch in the history of the world, having reference to the advancement of science and the fine arts, to material and moral progress, and wealth; to the liberation of man and the elevation of woman, and the best growth of a purer civil-

ization. All these things seem, in the providence of God, to have required human sacrifice. As a purer atmosphere succeeds violent electrical storms, so purer liberty succeeds overthrown oppression.

In the nineteenth century (substantially the period of Springfield's existence) the map of the world has often changed, and our new nation, inspired by liberty for man, has developed in usefulness and taken its place among the controlling powers of the earth. That which was protected by law and by public sentiment, sometimes claimed to be maintained by Divine sanction—the slave trade, since Springfield was settled, became piracy (1820) and the whole institution of slavery, upheld by Christian nations through the centuries, has passed away, in large part, throughout the civilized world. A war for humanity has been declared and successfully terminated. A list of controlling events is too long for production here.

What part did the citizens of this city and Clark County have in determining these great questions? Small as Clark County is, in comparative area and numbers, it has had her soldiers and sailors ready to rush to battle and sacrifice wherever duty and country called in all our Republic's wars.

Springfield was born amid savagery, and her earliest settlers were in constant danger of the tomahawk and scalping knife. The battle at Piqua Indian village, on Mad River (six miles west of Springfield, August 8, 1780) drove back the federated Indian tribes for a few miles only, leaving them to roam over this country for a third of a century longer.

The early inhabitants of what is now Clark County were, perforce, soldiers for the defense of their homes, and were subject to be called into temporary service at any time. The region round about here was, on account of its healthful perennial springs, rich pastures, quantities of fish in the pure waters, wild fruits, berries and nuts, abundant deer, bear, turkeys and other wild game necessary to sustain man in a savage state, much coveted by the Indian tribes, and they fought for it with a desperation seldom witnessed in other parts. It was the ancestral home of more than one fierce tribe. At the Piqua Shawnee Indian village, Tecumseh and the Prophet, sons of a Shawnee chief, were born. They became the most famous of the Indian war chiefs, and they waged war on the frontier settlers longer than others of the wild tribes.

Simon Kenton, a spy, guide, scout, hunter, and Indian fighter for forty-five years, resided for a time within the present limits of Springfield.

Within these limits have been held councils with Indians to settle real or pretended grievances, notably one attended by Tecumseh and other great Indian war chiefs in 1807.

REVOLUTIONARY AND TERRITORIAL TIMES.

There came to what is now Clark County, as to other parts of the West, some Revolutionary soldiers, bringing with them their patriotism and generally their poverty. Their love of liberty was, however, put in practice, and, by example, these veteran soldiers did much to build up peaceful communities. William Baird (Harmony Township), Merrifield Vicory and Andrew Pinneo (Springfield Township), Abraham Rust (German Township) and William Holmes (Bethel Township) are of the soldiers of the Revolution who settled, lived and died in Clark County, and who left descendants to honor their names by a life of usefulness. There were, doubtless, others of the Revolutionary War, whose names are unknown to me, who did likewise.

Some of those who were with General Anthony Wayne (Mad Anthony) in his campaign to the Maumee and in the battle of Fallen Timbers (1794) and at the Treaty of Greenville (1795), and who were in other Indian expeditions, settled and died in Clark County.

In territorial times, and long after the State of Ohio was admitted (1802) into the Union, it was a requirement of law that all able-bodied men within certain ages should muster, at least annually, under officers, generally of their own selection, thus to familiarize them with movements in organized bodies and with arms in their hands. These musters were gala-days, and were not always conducted, in the then wild state of society and freedom of habits, with that regard for peace and propriety conducive to military discipline. As the militia were not generally armed, save with their own rifles, or, for want of them, with sticks and corn-stalks, the training in the manual and use of arms for war was little. In time these militia musters fell into disrepute, became unpopular, and were by common consent discontinued, then

abolished by law. Some distinguished citizens had rank in the militia as brigadier-general, notably Samson Mason and Charles Anthony, both of whom were distinguished lawyers of Springfield, and each left sons who have served in the United States Army in time of war.

Passing, for want of detailed information, too lightly over the worthy pioneers, who almost constantly acted in the semi-capacity of soldiers, being on guard with rifles in hand, whether in field, at church, or home, to guard against Indian massacres, we go to the history of wars on a large scale.

We must remark that the annals of our young Republic are surpassingly bloody. From Lexington to Appomatox (1775-1865), almost one year out of five, not counting our constant Indian wars, was, on an average, a year of war.

WAR OF 1812-1815.

The War of 1812 became necessary to secure commercial and maritime rights denied to this nation by Great Britain.

The incomplete list of names of soldiers and sailors of Clark County of that war is still too long to be here given. Colonel John Dougherty, Major James Neely, Captains John McPherson, Arthur Layton, Samuel Black, Philip Kizer and Samuel Stewart, and Lieutenants William Ward, Nathaniel Williams and William Lamme, of the cavalry and infantry, and Captain Benjamin Hathaway, of the navy, from this county, were in that war; and among others who served from Clark County, principally on the then extreme Western frontier, fighting the English and their savage allies, may be mentioned (Pleasant Township) Charles Botkin, Jonathan and William Curl, A. McConkey, William H. Hunter, Joseph Coffey, Amos Neer; (Moorefield Township) Horatio Banes, William Hunt, James Foley, John Humphreys, Andrew Hodge, Simon Kenton, and Abraham Yeazell; (Pike Township) Andrew Black, James Black, Obediah Lippencott, James Fuller, Thomas Stafford; (German Township) Benjamin Frantz, G. Gard, David Kizer (father of Thomas Kizer, long County Surveyor of Clark County), Jacob Kiblinger, David Jones, Benjamin Morris, John Ross, John Pence, John, Philip, and Samuel Baker; (Bethel Township) Ehathan Cory, James

and Jonathan Donnell, John Forgy, Jacob Fross, William Hustler, John Hay, Peter Sheets, William Layton, Benjamin P. Gaines, Abraham Smith, George Lowman, David Lowry, W. G. Serviss, Michael Minnick, William Crawford, John Paul (supposed to be the first settler of this county), John Wallace, Sr., Hugh Wallace, and Henry Williams; (Springfield Township) Louis Bancroft, John Kelly (father of Oliver S. Kelly, a successful manufacturer, now an honored citizen of Springfield), Samuel Lisle, David Hughes, Joseph Keifer (father of J. Warren Keifer), William Minach, J. W. Ross (killed at the Battle of Thames), Andrew Pinneo (probably the same who served in the Revolution), and Nathan Reddish; (Harmony Township) John and Peter Baird, Hamilton Busby, William Foreman, John Judy, Edward Rice, Nathan Smith, William Osborn and Jacob Olinger, (Madison Township) Conrad Critz, Isaac Davidson, Philip Hedrick, Enoch Jones, John McCollum, and David Vance; (Greene Township) George and Samuel Albin, Jacob Garlough, Thomas Mills, John T. Stewart (father of Captain Perry Stewart, of the Civil War), O. S. Stewart, George Sroufe, James Todd, Joseph Weller, and Benjamin Whiteman; (Mad River Township) Melyn Baker, Samuel Davis, Richard Hughel, Daniel Mead, Daniel Jenkins, and Rule Peterson.

We have named but few, for as many as five hundred are reported to have enlisted in the War of 1812 from Clark County, and many more who served honorably in that war, later settled in the county and were of its best citizens. Among whom were Archibald Mitchell (father of Captain James A. Mitchell, killed in the Civil War), the ancestor of distinguished soldiers of later wars; also Adam Rockel, Benjamin Wilson, Peter Sager, William Donovan (buried at Bethel Church), and Christian Overhaltzer.

MEXICAN WAR, 1846-1848.

The enlistments from Clark County for the Mexican War—a war to acquire territory to devote to slavery—were but few, Andrew F., Biddle and Edward Boggs, George Cox, Isaiah Cheney, Daniel Harsh, and Adam Evans are of the number. Vincent Nowotay and others who served in that war later settled in the county. Captain Simon H. Drum, a graduate of West Point,

appointed from Springfield, was killed fighting a battery of the Fourth Artillery, U. S. A., just inside of Belen Gate (Garita de Belen) in the final assault and capture of the walled City of Mexico (September 13, 1847). His body is buried in Ferncliff Cemetery.

CIVIL WAR, 1861-1865.

The number of residents of Clark County, who, as officers, soldiers and sailors in the regular and volunteer service, joined the army or navy on the Union side in the Civil War, and who, having joined from other places, afterward became residents of the county, can only be approximately estimated. This number will reach about twenty-five hundred and fifty (2550), not counting double enlistments. Those included in this number who enlisted elsewhere will hardly exceed the large number, residents of the county, who were credited elsewhere, still leaving about 2550, the actual number of residents of the county who joined the army or navy in that war. Some of these were found in the regular army or navy, but for the most part they belonged to volunteer organizations, principally the following.

SECOND OHIO INFANTRY.

Captain Edwin C. Mason's company, enlisted here within twenty-four hours after President Lincoln's first call for volunteers (April 15, 1861), became Company F of the Second Ohio Infantry (three months), and it fought under Captain David King at the first Bull Run (July 21, 1861) and many from this county served with the regiment in the Southwest in the three-years' service. Edwin C. Mason later became Colonel of the Seventh Maine, then still later of the One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Ohio. He was appointed (1861) captain in the regular army, and was retired a few years before his death with the rank of Colonel and brevet brigadier-general. Mason distinguished himself in the Civil War, then in the Modoc Indian War.

Captain James R. Ambrose, of this city, commanded a company in the Second Ohio in the three-years' service. This regiment did much heavy fighting and hard campaigning.

THIRD OHIO INFANTRY.

Captain James C. Vananda enlisted here, about April 20, 1861, what became Company D, Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, a three months and three years regiment. This company fought at Rich Mountain (July 11, 1861), in about the first battle of the war; at Elk Water and Cheat Mountain, in West Virginia, and campaigned and fought in Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama, notably at Perrysville, Kentucky (October 8, 1862), and at Stone's River, Tennessee, and it was captured on the Streight raid in Alabama in 1863.

SIXTEENTH OHIO INFANTRY.

Captain Philip Kershner took a Springfield company into the Sixteenth Ohio Infantry, where it saw much service in West Virginia and in the Southwest, participating in many battles and sieges. This regiment came to be commanded by Colonel John D'Courcey, of royal English blood, afterward sitting in the House of Lords as Lord Kinsale.

THIRTY-FIRST OHIO INFANTRY.

Captain William H. Wade (since for several terms in Congress from Missouri) took from this county Company K, Thirty-first Ohio Infantry, and it saw much hard service and fighting in bloody campaigns and battles, principally in the Southwest, including Corinth, Perrysville and Stone's River (1862), Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge (1863), and the Atlanta campaign, etc., in 1864.

Captain William H. H. McArthur, of this county (grandson of General and ex-Governor Duncan McArthur), was of this regiment.

FORTY-FOURTH OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized on this Fair Ground in 1861, and it contained many Clark County men (Hugh Blair Wilson, its Lieutenant-Colonel, was of Springfield), and it saw service in West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. Later it became the Eighth Ohio Cavalry, and as such served with distinction in Vir-

ginia campaigns and battles. Major Charles H. Evans was of this regiment; also Lieutenant-Colonel August Dotze.

SEVENTY-FIRST OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

The Seventy-First Ohio was organized in 1861. Colonel Rodney Mason, of Springfield, was its first commander. Company I, commanded by Captain Sol J. Houck, was organized in this county. Captain William S. Wilson (New Carlisle), now of Springfield, commanded a company in this regiment. It fought at Shiloh and in many battles and campaigns under Grant and Sherman.

EIGHTY-SIXTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Howard D. John, of Springfield, enlisted Company B of this three-months' regiment, organized about June 1, 1862.

NINETY-FOURTH OHIO INFANTRY.

Companies A and G of this regiment were of Clark County, commanded respectively by Captains Perry Stewart and Charles C. Gibson. David King (once of the Second Ohio) was first Major, then Lieutenant-Colonel of this regiment. Captain Amaziah Winger succeeded Captain Stewart in the command of Company A. Lieutenants Hezekiah Kershner and Henry C. Cushman were of this company; also George and Robert N. Elder, Jacob A. Hinkle, Richard Leedle and other excellent soldiers and citizens. Nathan M. McConkey succeeded Gibson as Captain of Company G. George W. Wilson (since a distinguished lawyer, London, Ohio, and two terms in Congress) was a First Lieutenant in Compnay G of this regiment. The regiment fought in Kentucky and Tennessee (1862-1863) and was in Sherman's Atlanta campaign and with his army from "Atlanta to the Sea" (1864); then marched and fought up the Atlantic coast through the Carolinas and to the end of the rebellion.

ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment (Colonel J. Warren Keifer) had two companies (I and C) under Captains Luther Brown and Nathan S. Smith enlisted from Clark County. They saw much service in

the Virginias and in Maryland, and participated in many battles and campaigns. The regiment was in the battles at Winchester, and in New York City to put down riots and to enforce the draft, and in the battle of Orange Grove, Virginia (1863); and it was in the Wilderness campaign under Meade and Grant; in the battle of Monocacy, and under Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley (1864), and it was engaged in the seiges of Richmond and Petersburg; in the last assaults at the latter place, and it fought and participated in the last general field battle (Sailor's Creek) and campaign of the war, resulting in the surrender of Lee at Appomattox, April 9, 1865. Captain William A. Hathaway, of this county, was killed and buried at Monocacy. Captain Thomas J. Weakley (now of Dayton) was of Company I.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH OHIO.

This (a six-months regiment) was commanded by Colonel Howard D. John, of this county. Its Company C was commanded by Captain Richard Montjoy. William J. Irvin and Charles Anthony were Lieutenants in that company; Charles H. Pierce was its orderly sergeant. These and others of that company are well known as of our best citizens. This regiment performed valuable and hard service, and did fighting, chiefly (1863) at and about Cumberland Gap, Kentucky.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIXTH OHIO INFANTRY.

Two companies (D and I) of this one hundred day regiment were enlisted and officered from Clark County about May 2, 1864, and Thomas W. Bown was its Major. Captain Alfred Miller, First Lieutenant Thomas E. Stewart and Second Lieutenant Harvey H. Tuttle were the officers of Company D, and Captain Alfred Bown, First Lieutenant Valentine Newman and Second Lieutenant Elijah G. Coffin were the officers of Company I. The officers and men of these companies were mostly from South Charleston and vicinity, and their service was mainly at Fayetteville, West Virginia.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND OHIO INFANTRY.

In this regiment were a part of the one hundred days men from Clark County, who patriotically responded (May, 1864) to

an emergency call for troops. Many of our citizens went to the field under this call. This regiment saw hard service and did good campaigning in Virginia and West Virginia. It was in the memorable Hunter raid, up the Shenandoah Valley in June, 1864. Captains Asa S. Bushnell and Charles A. Welch each commanded companies (E and K) from Clark County in this regiment. Benjamin H. Warder was a first lieutenant in K Company. In E Company were A. P. Linn Cochran, John C. Miller, Clifton M. Nichols and George C. Rawlins, together with others of our most distinguished citizens.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THIRD OHIO INFANTRY.

Colonel Israel Stough (once Captain Forty-Fourth Ohio), from Clark County, commanded this (a hundred day) regiment, which was organized in May, 1864, on the same call with the One Hundred and Fifty-Second, and, like it, contained many of the county's best citizens. Captains James I. McKinney and Harrison C. Cross commanded companies (E and F) made up of men of this county. The regiment did duty along the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. A detachment of it engaged the enemy at Hammack's Mills, North River, West Virginia, and was captured; some were held as prisoners, and a few died in Andersonville, Georgia, and Florence, Alabama, prisons.

SIXTEENTH OHIO INDEPENDENT BATTERY.

This battery was enlisted and mustered in (1861) from Clark County. It was commanded by Captain James A. Mitchell, of Springfield, who descended from the Revolutionary and War of 1812 soldier stock, already mentioned. This battery served principally along the Mississippi. Captain Mitchell lost his life in the Vicksburg campaign (Champion Hill) while serving under Grant.

In this company served Lieutenant Edward H. Funston (since a Representative for several terms in Congress from Kansas), of New Carlisle, the father of now Brigadier-General Frederick Funston, U. S. A., famed for, among other things, the recent capture of Aguinaldo in the Philippine Islands. General Funston

was born in New Carlisle, this county, his mother being a Mitchell.

SEVENTEENTH OHIO INDEPENDENT BATTERY.

This battery was composed, principally, of Clark County men. Besides its Captain, Ambrose A. Blount, Lieutenants William Hunt, Jr., Absalom H. Mattox and Jeremiah Yeazell, of the county, were its officers. This battery campaigned and fought chiefly down the Mississippi, at Arkansas Post, on the Vicksburg campaign, and at Mobile, Alabama.

SQUIRREL HUNTERS, 1862.

When Cincinnati was threatened (September, 1862) by the Kirby Smith raid, Clark County furnished her full share of those patriotic citizens who, without military training and poorly armed, rushed to camp and were thence taken to Cincinnati to aid in the defense of that then imperiled city. Among those who thus went to war were the most estimable and prominent of our citizens.

FIRST KENTUCKY INFANTRY.

Captain Ralph Hunt, early in 1861, enlisted in Clark County what became Company C of the First Kentucky Infantry, in which it performed heroic and valuable service in many battles and campaigns in West Virginia and in the Southwest.

* * * * * *

Others, as officers, soldiers and sailors, of Clark County's sons served with great credit in volunteer orgainzations not mentioned, and in the regular army and navy. Of those from Clark County who were distinguished as surgeons, may be mentioned Majors Henry H. Seys, of the Third and Fifteenth, and John H. Rodgers, of the Forty-fourth and One Hundred and Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry regiments, still living.

At one time (1864) during the Civil War, three-fourths of the men of the required age, fit for duty, and above fifty per centum of the voting population of Clark County were in the military and naval service of the United States.

There were many who enlisted in the Union Army from

other places, even other States, who, after serving valiantly in the Civil War, came to live among us. These we love to adopt, honor and claim as our own. Colonels R. L. Kilpatrick, Aaron Spangler (One Hundred and Tenth Ohio), James E. Stewart (each now deceased), and Captains Edward L. Buchwalter and R. A. Starkey and Rev. George H. Fullerton D. D. (Chaplain First Ohio Infantry) are among this number.

UNITED STATES NAVY.

There have been at least two sons of Springfield who have, through education and distinguished services, reached high rank in the United States Navy.

Reed Werden and Joseph N. Miller each graduated at the Naval Academy, each served with distinction on many seas and in the Civil War, and each was rewarded with the rank of Rear-Admiral.

Admiral Werden also did good service in the Mexican War 1846-1848) and Admiral Miller in the Spanish War (1898): the former died in 1886, and the latter is still living.

Others of Springfield who were graduated at the Naval Academy hold good rank and deserve mention for their high attainments and successful career. Lieutenant Clarence Williams, now in the United States Navy, is of this number.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

A number from the county have been graduated at West Point, but none, however, have reached high rank in the army. One, John (Jack) Williamson, was graduated in the same class with U. S. Grant, and he shortly after enjoyed at his home here a personal visit from Lieutenant U. S. Grant, since the most distinguished soldier of any age. Williamson resigned from the army and died comparatively young.

We do not pretend to exhaust the list of men from Clark County, who fairly won lasting fame in the military and naval service. Among the rank and file were some of the best and bravest; and the Ohio rule of claiming great men applies to Clark County. All persons born or who have ever lived in the county,

however short the time, and regardless of where they lived, when, or the circumstances under which they reached distinction, are, under this rule, Clark County men.

From Big Bethel to Appomattox, wherever bloody sacrifices were to be made, on river, sea or land, men of Clark County were found ready to make them.

They fought and fell under McClellan, Rosecrans, McDowell, Thomas, Sheridan, Sherman, Meade and Grant, and under the many other equally brave commanders of the Union Army. These volunteer citizen-soldiers shed their blood at Bull Run (1861), (1862); at Antietam, at Winchester (1862-1863), at Gettysburg, Orange Grove (1863), and in the many other large and small engagements in Virginia and on the Eastern theatre of war prior to 1864; and they fought and died at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, New Orleans, Iuka, Corinth, Perrysville, Stone's River (1862); Vicksburg, Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain (above the clouds), Chickamauga, Knoxville (1863); Resaca, Kenesaw, Peach Tree Creek, Jonesboro, and in the battles around Atlanta and on the march from Atlanta to the sea; at Franklin and Nashville, and on other sanguinary and bloody fields in the West and Southwest (1864); again, in the East, in the battles of the Wilderness, at Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor and around Richmond and Petersburg, Virginia; at Monocacy, Maryland; Opequon, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, in the Shenandoah Valley (1864), and at Five Forks and in the assaults on the fortifications and over the ramparts around Richmond and Petersburg; at Bentonville, N. C.; at Sailor's Creek (the last general field engagement of the Civil War); at Appomattox and Mobile (1865), and on the hundreds of other fields of carnage, all to preserve the integrity of the Union of Washington and his patriot compeers of the Revolution of 1776, and the Constitution, resulting, under the providence of God, in destroying slavery (the curse of the ages) in our Republic, where it had existed for two hundred and fifty years.

The number of soldiers and sailors of the Civil War from the county, killed or who died of wounds and disease contracted in the service, cannot be ascertained. For the most part they were buried where they fell, and many were subsequently transferred to National Cemeteries. In each of these cemeteries will be found

the names of soldiers or sailors from this county, marked by a grateful country on headstones, and recorded in registers.

Any attempt at a list of soldier dead, buried in private cemeteries and graveyards, must be a failure, and will prove unsatisfactory.

I have seen a fairly complete list of such dead, showing the names of about one hundred and seventy buried in Bethel Township; about one hundred and sixty in Maidson Township, and I have seen only an imperfect list from Mad River Township. From other townships no lists have been accessible to me.

A still incomplete list of fifty soldiers buried in Greenmount Cemetery, Springfield, shows many once familiar names of worthy men, among whom I can here mention only Lieutenant Jerry Klinefelter, Major James C. Vananda, Captains William R. Monroe and David Sparks; a like incomplete list of about two hundred soldiers and sailors buried in Ferncliff Cemetery shows still other familiar, heroic names, among which are: Lieutenant-Colonel E. M. Doty, Colonel Howard D. John, Colonel J. P. Sanderson, Major Luther Brown, Major Andrew J. Williams (U. S. A.), Captains Hezekiah Winger, Levi M. Rinehart, W. P. Cummings (U. S. A.), W. A. Stewart, Thomas P. Clarke and William H. Drum, U. S. A. (killed at City of Mexico), and General Edwin C. Mason, U. S. A.

The soldiers buried in Clark County belonged to many of the volunteer regiments of the Union Army; to many independent companies or batteries, and to the regular army or navy, and to all arms of the service; generally they died where they fell or in military hospitals of wounds received in battle, or of disease contracted in war service; some, there buried, died of starvation in Southern prisons. They signify the full measure of self-sacrificing loyalty, heroism, supreme effort, suffering and death, entailing upon family and friends an untold measure of sacrifice, suffering and sorrow.

Have not the good people of Springfield and Clark County patriotically performed their highest duty to establish, preserve, perpetuate and advance the cause of political and civil liberty in our whole country?

Without the bloody sacrifices and heroic achievements of the

Civil War, by which human slavery was overthrown and the rights of man were up-built, and the spirit of Christian love was more universally spread throughout the civilized nations of the earth, a war for *humanity* (Spanish War) would not have been possible.

SPANISH WAR, 1898.

On the call (1898) of President William McKinley for volunteers for the war to compel Spain to surrender her sovereignty over Cuba, because of her long-continued inhumanity to its inhabitants (Spanish subjects), Springfield and Clark County contributed their full share of soldiers and sailors, and many more of their young men were impatient because they were not accepted. Colonel Charles Anthony commanded the Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the Spanish War.

Captain William H. Bradbury's company (Ohio National Guard) became Company B, of the Third, and Captain Horace E. Smith's became Company E, of the Tenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Captain R. R. Rudd's became Company A, Ninth Battalion (colored) of Infantry, and a section of Company —, Second United States Volunteer Engineers (Lieutenant Arthur Balentine) also went from this county. Large numbers of others went to the Spanish War from this county, as officers and soldiers or sailors in the army or navy, joining other organizations or the volunteer staff departments. Carl K. Mower became a Captain and Commissary of Subsistence and served with credit in Porto Rico and elsewhere; later he became Captain in the Forty-First United States Volunteers and served with distinction in the Philippine Islands, and he now holds an appointment in the United States Army.

Horace C. Keifer was appointed (June, 1898) by the President a Captain in the Third United States Volunteer Engineers, and he performed, by assignment of the War Department, the duties of an aide (often other staff duties) on the staff of Major-General J. Warren Keifer, in Florida, Georgia and Cuba, for about one year. Many of the Spanish War soldiers, and others of the county, enlisted in volunteer organizations in 1899 for service in the Philippines, and they have there performed excellent and hard

service; some went into the regular army and others into the United States Navy.

In the above eleven years of war (excluding all Indian wars) of the nineteenth century, Clark County has valiantly borne her full part in bearing the flag of our country to victory on land and sea. No sacrifice has been too great for her citizens to willingly make. We may be justly proud and boastful of Clark County's war history, and we can feel sure that if exigencies arise which again bring war, that, inspired by high and worthy example, her sons will valorously do their duty in a just cause, in upholding our blood-baptized stars and stripes, long so sacredly emblematic of organized liberty to mankind.

With all the significant things accomplished at the cost of blood and treasure in the nineteenth century, future generations will not be contented to "mark time" over the grave of the past, but, inspired by the great deeds and discoveries and progress made manifest to them, will "quick step" forward and attain to yet other, higher, more useful and better things.

Would to God we could foretell the events and the progress of the twentieth century, and write with the pen of prophecy Springfield's history as it will be on her second centennial.

Thus, briefly and imperfectly, we have presented you Clark County's military history, believing it equal, all things considered, to that of any other county in this State or Nation.

[In the address delivered by General Keifer he has modestly refrained from speaking of himself, save in a brief foot note, yet he is the most conspicuous figure in the military history of our county, and should, therefore, have some notice in this volume. At the outbreak of the war, in 1861, General Keifer was a lawyer in Springfield, having been admitted to the bar in 1858. He volunteered at the beginning of the war and was appointed Major of the Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry. In the first year of the war he was in a number of battles in West Virginia. In February, 1862, he was made Lieutenant-Colonel and was on active duty in Kentucky and other States. In September, 1862, he was appointed Colonel of the One Hundred and Tenth Ohio. His regiment was transferred to Virginia, where he fought in many battles, suffering severe wounds and many hardships in the service. He was

brevetted a Brigadier-General in 1864, and in 1865 Major-General for "gallant and distinguished services." He served altogether four years and two months. After his return to Springfield he entered upon his profession, in which he was eminently successful. He became a member of the State Senate for two years; was sent to the National House of Representatives for four terms, and during the third term served as Speaker. At the outbreak of the Spanish War he was appointed a Major-General, and faithfully discharged the duties assigned him. General Keifer is a conspicuous figure in all that pertains to the welfare of our city.—Editor.]

GOVERNOR GEORGE K. NASH.

GOVERNOR GEORGE K. NASH'S ADDRESS.

Governor Nash said in part: It gives me great pleasure to be with you today, and to be able to congratulate you officially upon this centennial anniversary. I know that the people of Ohio are proud of Springfield and of Clark County. We have many beautiful and prosperous cities in Ohio, but when Ohio comes to examine her municipal gems, she always finds that Springfield is one of the most beautiful of them all. In the name of the people of Ohio I congratulate you upon this centennial celebration. I do not congratulate you, however, merely upon the fact that you are one hundred years old. If I should do that, it would seem as if you are getting old. But Springfield today has more energy, more wealth, more prosperity than she ever had before. I believe that

her next one hundrd years, with the advantages that she now has, will be much more pleasant to the people of Springfield than the years that have gone by.

It is upon the bright prospects of your future that I congratulate you as well as upon your past. Individually it gives me great pleasure to be with you. I was very glad to hear the rule which General Keifer gave for the men whom Clark County claims. I was glad to hear that rule, because under that rule I am entitled to claim that I am a Clark County man.

In April, 1865, it was my good fortune to come to Springfield and here begin the study of law. Fortune did not ordain that I should stay with you very many months, but during that time I remember two days in which I had an opportunity to witness the patriotism of the people of Springfield and Clark County. I remember well the 14th day of April, 1865. Lee and the armies of the rebellion had surrendered their power on the 9th of that month. Under the proclamation of the Governor of the State you were called upon to rejoice over the victory that had been won in that long war. This rejoicing occurred all over the State of Ohio, but I remember well the things which I witnessed in this city of Springfield. Your people assembled, 5,000, for the purpose of rejoicing. Upon every house, upon every shop, upon every available spot was displayed the flag of our country, waiving in such triumph as she had never known before. From the bottom of your heart you rejoiced that victory came; you rejoiced that your boys were coming home. When you went to bed that night you rejoiced that you still had for President of the United States the most glorious patriot, the greatest man, the most faithful citizen that this country ever had, in the person of Abraham Lincoln.

The next morning you were awakened to have the news conveyed to you that the patriot President was dead. How changed was the scene. Upon every street corner, instead of rejoicing patriots, I saw your citizens in the depths of sorrow. Badges of mourning had taken the places of badges of rejoicing and victory. These two days, and the scenes which I witnessed upon those days, impressed upon me most vividly the patriotism of the people of Clark County.

I am rejoiced to be present with this patriotic people today, to

rejoice with you in all that you achieved in the way of success during the last one hundred years.

And this is Soldiers' Day. I am glad that you have devoted one day to your soldiers. No man can tell what the soldiers have done for this country during her history. We all know what was accomplished by our Revolutionary soldiers. We all know what patriotism was exhibited in the War of 1812. We all know of the vast sacrifices which were made from 1861 to 1865. We know what those soldiers have done for us. We somewhat realize the debt of gratitude which we owe to them on account of what they did in the field during our wars. But what our soldiers have done during times of peace has been far more patriotic and far more beneficial than what they did in the camp and upon the battle-field.

Recall the old Revolutionary soldiers. When that war closed they were poor. They sought new homes. They came to Ohio and to all this country west of the Ohio River, and became the pioneers and founded the civilization in the great Northwest. They were good citizens. They were the best pioneers with which any country was ever blessed, and the prosperity of the great West is due to what those old Revolutionary soldiers did as pioneers and as citizens.

Now, how has it been in late years? How has it been with the old veterans of the war of 1861 to 1865? They followed the example set by their fathers. They scattered, that war closed, through the great States west of the Mississippi River and east of the Pacific Coast. Among the pioneers who laid the foundations of those States, and who built up its civilization everywhere will be found the old soldiers of the Civil War. Go wherever you will, you find that those old soldiers have been our most faithful and our strongest citizens for the last thirty-five years. For this work during the days of peace I give them more credit than I do for their labor during the Civil War. Each task was a patriotic one. Each task has been performed by them in a patriotic way and with glory to our country.

COLONEL JAMES KILBOURNE.

COLONEL JAMES KILBOURNE'S ADDRESS.

I deem it a very good fortune which permits me to be present today, and I heartily thank the committee to whom I am indebted for the honor of an invitation.

Mingling together here are men of different political views, different religious views. Here we have men of all religious denominations, all political faiths, Republicans and Democrats, all gathered here together and all with the common purpose of honoring the memories of the fathers of this city. I say that such meetings as this are more far-reaching than was first thought of. A number of Ohio cities have already celebrated their centennial. This happens to be the first of this kind that I have attended, and it takes my thoughts back to the little village of Worthington, which was founded by my grandfather a little more than one hundred years ago. I can still see the little schoolhouse, the first that I ever attended. My friends, there is nothing that this generation can do better than to show honor to the memories of those who came out from their earlier homes and located here in what was

then the wilderness. We must not go backward. We must not even be content with our present. They left their early homes and came out here to the wilderness and founded the great State of Ohio. We can not follow them in that. There are no more Ohios to be built. The day of the land pioneer in Ohio is practically over, but pioneer work in the way of a better civilization can be done if we are true sons of our pioneer fathers.

In many ways our lives are better than our fathers' were. Our food is better, our clothing is better, our enjoyments are better, our children are wealthier, and life is more worth living now than then.

This is soldiers' day, and I wish to say a few words to my comrades, the old soldiers of the Civil War. Their numbers are growing rapidly smaller and the body of many is bent with the weight of years of service, but their hearts are as warm and love for their services as strong as when I took up arms for the preservation of the Union.

No one has a higher appreciation of their services than I. But when I think of old soldiers I naturally think of those who were with me. Comrades, our war is now past. Its great events have passed into history. A new generation has come upon the stage. We risked our lives for our country.

Our country is united, and the slave market is a thing of the past. We can not change the nature of man. We must continue to fight so long as God gives us breath, for honor, justice and truth. This Government, united by the wisdom and valor of our fathers, shall be kept inviolate for all times a heritage of freedom.

General Keifer then called Governor Bushnell, who spoke as follows:

GOVERNOR ASA S. BUSHNELL.

GOVERNOR ASA S. BUSHNELL'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I rejoice and congratulate you on this beautiful day and most auspicious occasion for the observance of "Soldiers' Day" at this, our Centennial Celebration—the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of this city.

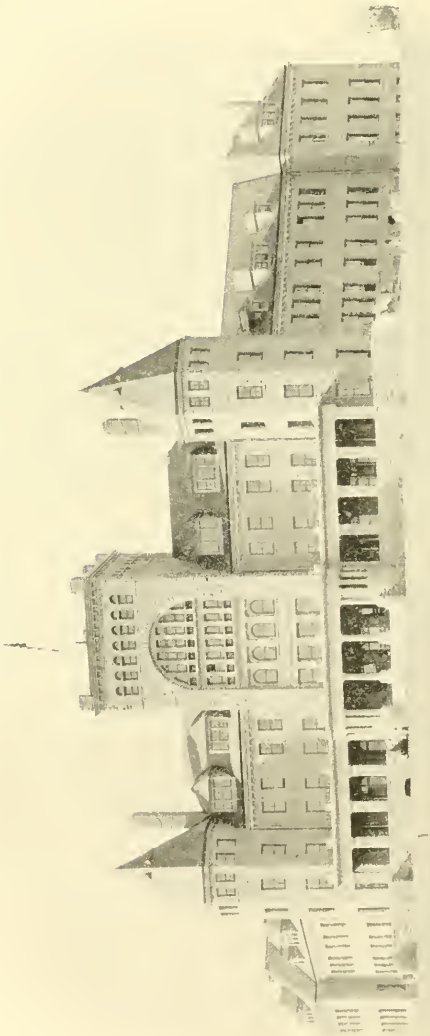
The part that the citizens of this county have taken in all the wars in which the country has been engaged in the nineteenth century, is a splendid history—her people willingly and loyally responding to all calls for danger and duty, upholding liberty and the rights of men—as General Keifer has just said in his splendid address, for which we desire to thank and compliment him—he was very modest in the mention of his own service, but I want to say of him that he did as much, if not more, to bring distinction to this county as any of her soldiers, and there were many distinguished officers and men among them. I am very happy to be here and take part with you in this day's exercises, not only because we are celebrating a most important historical event—which it is eminently proper we should observe in honor and memory of the splendid old pioneers who first settled here—and as an education to the rising generation—but because we have with us distinguished citizens of another county; one of them, in fact, belongs to all the counties of the State, our Chief Executive, Governor

Nash—the other a soldier of renown, Colonel Kilbourne, who would like to succeed Governor Nash in his high office; and, permit me to say, our city is very highly honored today, probably more so than any city of the State will be for years to come, and the honor is not alone by reason of this magnificent audience of fair women and brave men, but from the fact we have with us *the Governor, the ex-Governor* and the *next Governor*. I congratulate you that we are thus favored, and I thank the Governor and Colonel Kilbourne for their presence, which has contributed so much to the interest and success of the occasion. I wish they could stay with us the remainder of the week; we would endeavor to make it pleasant for them. Tomorrow (Thursday) is "Educational Day," when all the colleges and schools of the city will take part in the exercises—papers will be read bearing on the present educational advantages of our city compared with those of the past, and many of the children of the public schools will be in attendance, making it in part a holiday for the children and a day of instruction for all. Friday will be "Labor Day," in which not only all the members of the different labor organizations, but all the wage-earners of the city will take part, bringing their wives and children with them, and for none have we greater respect than for the working people of our community; they are the bone and sinew of our prosperity. Saturday will be "Woman's Day," and no celebration can be a success without the countenance and cooperation of the women, and I take pleasure in saying the women have done much toward bringing this celebration to a successful issue, which is now assured, and are entitled to our sincere thanks —which are hereby tendered—for their support. To all these meetings, dear friends, you are invited, especially the "Woman's Day" meetings; at those, papers on important subjects and of rare interest will be read, and, fellow citizens, as many of you as can, we hope will attend each day.

I beg your pardon for having kept you so long. The hour of noon is at hand, and if I detain you further, I am sure you will say as one of General Keifer's soldiers did. He had been sick in the hospital for a number of weeks with fever; in the weakness of convalescence the surgeon found him crying, and, to comfort him, said: "My good man, you must not cry; you are getting bet-

ter—you'll get well." "Oh!" said the soldier, "that's not what I am crying about; I'm crying because I didn't eat more kraut at Camp Piqua." If I keep you longer, you may feel like crying because you did not eat more breakfast this morning, so I shall detain you but for a closing word.

The hours of this day have been altogether glorious, but the occasion will soon be passed. Neither we nor our children can expect to behold its return. That time is in the distant regions of futurity, and it exists only in the all-creating power of God. Who shall stand here a hundred years hence to survey, as we have surveyed, the progress of their county—the lapse of a century? We would anticipate and partake the pleasure with which they will then recount the steps of their advancement. On the morning of that day, although it will not disturb us in our repose, the voice of acclamation and gratitude, commencing on the Rock of Plymouth, shall be transmitted through millions of the Sons of the Republic until it loses itself in the murmurs of the Pacific Seas.



Masonic Home.

VII

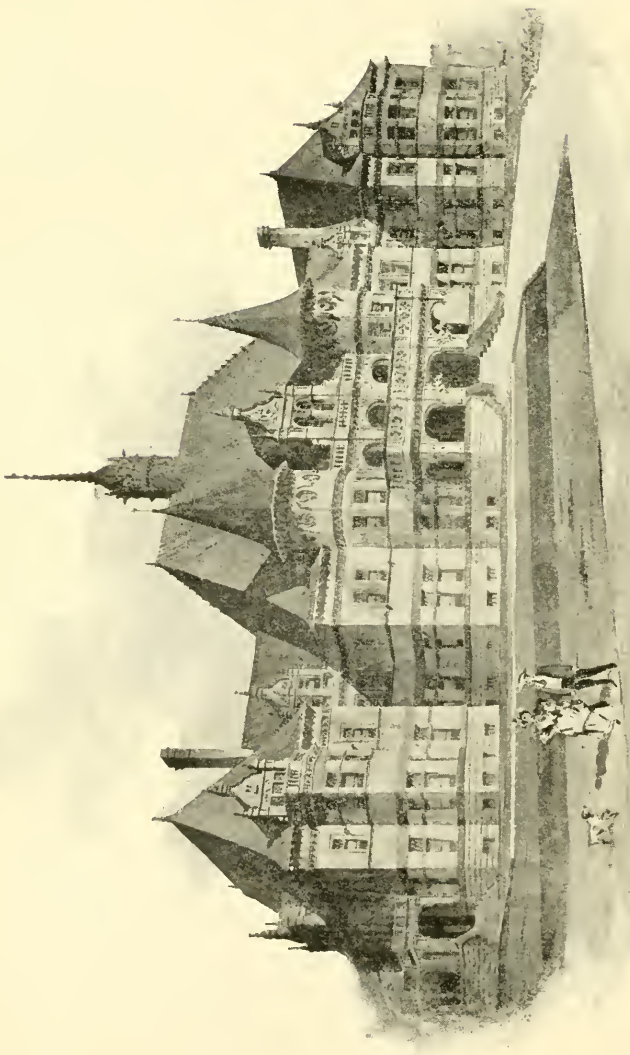
FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS AND THE PRESS.

Thursday, the 8th, was devoted to the interests of fraternal organizations, fraternal homes, and the press. The paper concerning our fraternal organizations was not read, but will be found below.

Our city has three institutions sustained by the fraternal bodies of the State which have become a pride to all our people. They are the Masonic Home, Pythian Home, and Odd Fellows' Home, each occupying a commanding site. Their beautiful grounds, fine buildings, their excellent management, their kindly care for young and old, and the many bright and happy faces of the children who find a home in them, make them a joy to all who become acquainted with their object and their administration. During this day the children of these homes were present and gave a number of exhibitions in drill and calisthenics which greatly delighted the large audiences that were in attendance.

Springfield has reason to feel proud of what she has done in the field of literature and the press. Books written by Springfield and Clark County authors, and published here, are numbered by the scores. Some of them are of a high degree of excellence and are worthy of a careful reading. A collection of about fifty volumes was made by the Committee on the Press, and these volumes were placed on exhibition during centennial week.

In newspapers, Springfield has always had its full share. They have been devoted to politics, to agriculture, to temperance, and to religion, and have been great agencies in helping to fight the great civic and moral battles which are incident to the life and development of a growing and prosperous city. Their influence has not been confined to mere local bounds, but has gone out to the broader fields of human life and has been favorable to the best statesmanship, the best religious development, and to the highest type of everyday life. Our newspapers have, therefore, been useful, progressive, and helpful.



Odd Fellows' Home.

P. M. CARTMELL.

DATA CONCERNING SECRET SOCIETIES.

BY MR. P. M. CARTMELL.

Name.	*Number.*	*Instituted.*	*Membership.*
American Mysteries	1	1849	34
Ancient Order Hibernians (five divisions)	....	1875	350
Benevolent Protective Order of Elks	51	1885	161
Free and Accepted Masons—			
Clark Lodge	101	1848	328
Anthony Lodge	455	1871	252
Springfield Chapter	48	1851	286
Springfield Council	17	1852	197
Palestine Commandery	33	1878	200
Masons (Colored)—			
Champion Lodge	15	1865	75
Eureka Lodge	3	1895	65
Hiram Lodge	7	1897	40
Golden Star	1	1879	41
Mt. Olive Chapter	4	1871	40
Hiram Chapter	3	1899	40
St. James Council	2	1896	25
Wilson Commandery	2	1874	24
Washington Temple	7	1899	14
Fraternal Mystic Circle	3	1885	66

Name.	*Number.*	*Instituted.*	*Membership.*
Grand Army of the Republic—			
Mitchell Post	45	1881	210
John Brown Post	633	1887	31
Woman's Relief Corps	315	1891	56
Improved Order Red Cross—			
Olive Branch	5	1885	30
Independent Order Red Cross—			
Elite Commandery	23	1897	56
Improved Order of Red Men—			
Lagonda Tribe	61	1872	129
Ontario Tribe	96	1888	100
Pocahontas Council	25	1885	58
Euola Council	22	1892	49
Fried Commandery	8	1901	36
Independent Order Foresters	1435	1893	38
Independent Order Odd Fellows—			
Springfield Lodge	33	1844	470
Ephraim Lodge	146	1850	280
Goethe Lodge	384	1867	183
Lone Star Lodge	732	1884	165
Mad River Encampment	16	1865	105
Lagonda Encampment	280	1895	70
Springfield Encampment	264	1892	20
Canton Occidental	21	1891	42
Fidelia Lodge (Rebekah Degree)	12	1869	315
Star of the East	339	1891	120
Ivor Lodge	415	1895	125
Schiller Lodge	420	1895	95
Champion Binder, G. U. O. O. F.	3027	1888	62
Solomon Temple, G. U. O. O. F.	1498	1872	100
Springfield Patriarchie, G.U.O.O.F.	24	1881	35
Household of Ruth	133	1879	51
Household of Ruth	628	1890	46
Good Samaritans	4	1865	105
Daughters of Jerusalem	1	1849	60
Junior Order U. A. M.—			
Champion Council	2	1872	383
Buck Creek Council	143	1891	100
Helping Hand Council	61	1900	180
Springfield Council	240	1892	339
Home City Council	27	1894	130
Violet Council	29	1894	97
Uniform Rank	3	1900	30

Name.	*Number.*	*Instituted.*	*Membership.*
Knights of Ancient Essenic	22	1896	75
Knights of the Golden Eagle—			
Logan Castle	1	1887	153
Lincoln Castle	9	1887	160
Champion Castle	26	1898	102
Springfield Commandery	2	1889	40
Logan Commandery	3	1889	75
Fidelity Temple	12	1895	60
Honor Temple	24	1898	40
Valor Temple	25	1895	55
Knights of Fidelity	11	1900	96
Knights of Maccabees—			
Springfield Tent	272	1894	89
Lagonda Tent	381	1897	33
Ferncliff Hive	170	1896	110
Knights of Pythias—			
Moncrieffe Lodge	33	1871	296
Red Star Lodge	205	1886	300
Lessing Lodge	372	1889	96
Ingomar Lodge	610	1892	235
Knights of Pythias (Uniform Rank)—			
Springfield Company	6	1878	62
Champion City Company	44	1884	73
Lessing Company	105	1890	25
Rathbone Sisters	113	1897	77
Knights of Pythias (Colored)—			
Diamond Lodge	30	1887	105
Mystery Lodge	45	1898	70
Star Division	4	1888	25
Court of Calanthe	5	1898	70
Court of Calanthe	17	1898	55
Knights of Tabor	306	....	67
Daughters of Tabor	503	....	98
Kesher Shal Barzel	138	1875	15
Modern Woodmen—Commercial Camp	3347	1895	140
National Union—			
Royal Council	81	1884	154
Crescent Council	528	1890	100
Patriotic Order Sons of America—			
Washington Camp	1	1898	46
Protective Home Circle—			
Iron Circle	258	1896	35
Springfield Circle	155	1892	86
Wilhelm Circle	294	1897	51

Name.	*Number.*	*Instituted.*	*Membership.*
Royal Arcanum—Lagonda Council	151	1878	63
United Commercial Travelers—Champion City Council	23	1888	87
Sons of Veterans—Z. Barney Phillips Camp	37	1884	46
Sisters of Mysterious Ten	23	1895	35
Tribe of Ben-Hur	32	1898	210
Union Veterans' Union—Stevens Command	16	1887	183
United Brothers Friendship	10	1895	105
Queen Esther's Court	4	1882	62
Woman's Veteran Relief Union	32	1895	43
Total membership			11,311

FRATERNAL HOMES.	Instituted	Cost of Building	Residents	Acres	Cost Per Capita	Mem. Assessment
Masonic	1895	$145,000	145	154	$146 17	$ .45
Knights of Pythias	1895	140,000	138	82	97 80	.40
Odd Fellows	1895	75,000	174	75	136 71	.40

Pythian Home.

MR. CLIFTON M. NICHOLS.

THE PRINTING AND PUBLISHING INTERESTS OF SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, 1800–1900.

BY MR. CLIFTON M. NICHOLS.

It is quite safe to assert that, one hundred years ago, there was no fairer portion of America than that shown by the primeval forests, the graceful highlands, the rich and charming valleys, and the beautiful streams of the Mad River Valley in the territory now covered by the County of Clark, Ohio. No doubt the beauty of the landscape had its due influence on the scouts of an advancing civilization, but the chief attractions were of a mere physical character: the game of the woods, the fish of the streams, and the fertility of the soil. Our ancestors of 1801 were pioneer home-seekers—vigorous, enterprising, intelligent and farseeing, and yet had not the slightest glimpse of the great empire, the foundations of which they, with others, in many portions of virgin territory, had commenced laying.

But, while neither prophets nor philosophers, they builded well, both for themselves and for posterity.

The log meeting-house and the log schoolhouse marked the outposts of the coming army in 1804 and 1806, and in 1817 Springfield had its first newspaper. It was called the *Farmer,* as were the larger number of little journals of that day, as their supporters were mostly of the agricultural class. So far as is known,

no copies of this paper have been preserved. Necessarily, it was small in dimensions and uncouth in appearance. It was not really a newspaper; it was hardly a public journal. But it was quite up to the requirements of that day. Its appearance each week was gladly greeted. Its news from across the water and from remote portions of this country, if only six weeks old, was considered quite fresh. European kingdoms might tumble down and be reconstructed while the special advices were coming on the sailing vessels to our shores. The printer was the proprietor, publisher, editor, and, to a large extent, "devil."

The paper was a one-man power, and the Ben Franklin wooden press, worked by the editor, had the ink applied by balls by the office boy.

Now, in Springfield, we have our news in as many minutes as our journalistic forefathers had theirs in weeks. Indeed, we have our London reports of foreign events, nominally four hours ahead of their occurrence: that is to say, at two in the afternoon we have quite elaborate accounts of things that are not known in London and do not occur until six. This can be verified by referring to cable dispatches of the local paper any day in the year.

In 1820 the *Farmer* was edited by George Smith. Soon afterward Henry Rogers took charge of the paper and changed the name to the *Farmers' Advocate,* and in 1823, B. H. Rogers became owner, and the paper was known as the *Western Pioneer,* and in 1849 John M. Gallagher and J. B. Halsey changed the name of the paper to the *Republic.* The paper is now known as the *Press-Republic,* and traces its origin back to 1817.

The growth of journalism from 1817 to 1901 has corresponded with the growth of the town and the city. It was not many years before the newspaper became a political power. An infusion of party politics became perceptible before a news-service made its appearance. With politics came men, who used the press to promote their political principles, and they proved happily to be men of influence and power. One of these men was William A. Rogers, who first appeared in 1829 and edited the *Pioneer* for a number of years. He became eminent not only as a journalist, but as a public man and a judge, and, had he lived, would have achieved the highest honors. Another, who lived at the same

period, was John M. Gallagher. He was much in public life. Both gentlemen were known in politics, but they were pure men—without fear, without reproach. For ability and really statesman-like qualities it is doubtful if we have had their equals in journalism since.

They died long ago, and it will do no harm to tell the truth about them now. They were honored in their lives—they are honored still more now.

We might print a long list of eminent men who came after these gentlemen: Moses M. Henkle, Edward H. Cumming (a lawyer and clergyman as well as an editor), the Williamsons, Mr. Cushing, and the Halseys, Thomas Harrison, and, in later years, George H. Frey, the oldest man now living in Springfield who has been known in journalism. He has been a most eminent and useful factor in public affairs through a long series of years. In 1853 he published the first daily paper ever printed in Springfield, which existed for six months. It is proper to mention here the appearance of a little weekly paper called the *Dollar Nonpareil*, as that paper and the *Republic* were published simultaneously for a number of years and finally became one, under the name of the older paper.

In 1852, George W. Hastings, who came here from Cincinnati, and James J. Green, both practical printers, commenced the publication of the *Nonpareil*. Clifton M. Nichols, also a practical printer from Cincinnati, soon succeeded Mr. Green, and in 1855 Mr. Hastings and his partner began the regular issue of the *Daily Nonpareil*, the first Springfield daily to maintain a permanent existence.

It is necessary now to speak of the origin of a paper that became prominent at this time—the *Democratic Expositor*, as its editor, William G. Boggs, was a contemporary with Mr. Frey and Mr. Nichols in discussing, through the press, the affairs of the town and nation. Mr. Frey and Mr. Nichols were Republicans, from the birth of the party in 1854. In 1839 the *Mad River Democrat* made its appearance. It afterward became the *Union Democrat* and then the *Clark County Democrat*. John M. West was the editor.

E. G. Dial came after Mr. West, and published *The Ex-*

positor of the Fourth Congressional District, afterward abbreviated, by way of economizing time and space, to the *Democratic Expositor,* with William G. Boggs in charge. The paper passed through many changes and ownerships until it is now known as the *Springfield Daily Democrat.* Thomas D. Wallace is now the publisher and Harry E. Rice editor.

One more statement will give the origin of the *Springfield Daily Gazette* and bring it up to date, as one of the present "Big Four" factors in Springfield journalism. In 1873 T. E. Harwood, a "graduate" of the *Republic* concern, started a small weekly which he called the *Commercial Gazette.* Ultimately another *Republic* man, Charles E. Folger, became the editor, and both gentlemen are in charge of the business and editorial departments of the *Daily Gazette.* The *Gazette* vindicated its right to be born and to exist, meeting a public need by showing itself to be a clean, interesting and strong evening paper.

Buried in the *Republic* concern lay the remains of the "late lamented" *Evening Telegram,* commenced in 1861 by Henry Clay Craft and subsequently edited by Hon. Jacob R. Dodge, who published at the same time the *American Ruralist,* a most able and excellent weekly magazine; the *Springfield Daily Times* (published nearly a year by Wells S. Trader), and the *Springfield Daily Advertiser.* Afterward the *Daily Globe,* with the late Charles E. Winters as manager, made its appearance, and was a handsome, able and enterprising paper. After a few years the company bought the *Republic,* the paper becoming the *Globe-Republic,* and later Coates Kinney, C. M. Nichols and others, under the style of Kinney, Nichols & Co., bought the *Globe-Republic,* and the paper continued publication at the old *Republic* stand, the site of the *Republic* building being ultimately occupied by the present magnificent Bushnell Building—the Governor having had a brief experience in journalism. During his administration C. M. Nichols and Hon. John F. McGrew were at the helm.

One more change gave to us the *Press-Republic.* Mr. Arthur D. Hosterman bought the *Champion City Times,* a vigorous daily, and the *Republic,* and united them. The paper is now with us, demonstrating its strong qualities daily.

The *Sun* is now in its seventh year. It is a morning daily. It was organized and is now published by printers and journalists, and has been under the same management throughout the period of its existence. This shows the extraordinary pluck, persistence and enterprise of its editors and managers, which qualities have given to the concern a degree of success that is really wonderful. Enos Conard is the publisher and Harvey L. Miller the editor.

C. M. Nichols was retained as editor of the *Republic* for a year after the consolidation with the *Times* and resigned to become the secretary of the Springfield Board of Trade, of which institution he was one of the founders, twelve years ago. He had an unbroken career of thirty-five years of service as editor and part proprietor of the *Daily Republic*. The *Press-Republic*, with its splendid building, one of the finest newspaper plants in Ohio, is owned by Ed. S. Kelly. James A. Linn is the publisher and Walter R. Linn the editor.

The *Advertiser*, already mentioned, was edited, ably, by Oscar T. Martin, Esq., now a most prominent and honored member of the Clark County bar.

The German press has been most creditably represented by the *Journal-Adler*, founded and conducted for many years, by Louis Weixelbaum, with signal abilty.

The history of newspapers, previous to the Civil War, during the period of discussion of the problems involved in the attempted extension of the institution of slavery over territory then free, the gigantic struggle of the Civil War, in which the problem was fought out, in the greatest conflict the world has ever seen—in principles involved, in the number of men arrayed against each other, and in the hundreds of thousands who fell on the field and died in hospitals, and afterward in the reconstruction times—the history of the newspaper during these periods was co-extensive with the history of the country and need not be discussed in this paper. The time was one that severely tried the souls of men and women; but resulted, ultimately, in extinguishing sectional hatred and in giving us at last a united country, and in introducing a period of growth and prosperity so great and grand as to exceed anything known or even dreamed of in the history of any nation. The newspapers and the intelligent and patriotic citizens

of Springfield and Clark County stood solidly at the front, in support of the soldiers in the field and in the expression of public opinion at home, in promoting and establishing a free and popular Government—the freest and grandest of any on earth. This has been often said, but it is just the proper time to say it again.

At least a brief and honorable mention should be made of our local religious press. *The Gospel Herald,* edited and published by the late Rev. James Williamson, and *The Methodist Recorder,* edited successively by Revs. Dr. George Brown and Alexander Clark, and Rev. Ancel H. Bassett, were published here many years; and *The Evangelical Lutheran,* edited by the late Rev. Victor L. Conrad, was a strong paper, printed here for quite a long period. D. T. West published the *Sunday News* for a number of years. He was an able and vigorous writer. I regret that I have not space for further detail. A large volume could be printed if a full history were given of all the persons eminently worthy of a prominent place in this record.

The contrast between the newspaper at the beginning of the nineteenth century and today's issues at the opening of the twentieth shows a marvelous advance and growth. The little folio of 1817 or 1820, placed by the side of our great Springfield newspapers of today, with type set by machinery, with immense perfecting presses, and giving to our citizens, in Associated Press dispatches, the news simultaneously with New York, Chicago and Cincinnati papers, presents a wonderful picture of intellectual progress and achievement.

But the printing and publishing interests of the city in the production of periodicals and books, have shown a development quite as marvelous as that shown by newspapers. On October 1, 1877, was first printed a semi-monthly journal called the *Farm and Fireside,* by Mast, Crowell & Kirkpatrick, the same journal being now published by J. S. Crowell, T. J. Kirkpatrick, and others. In 1885 these two gentlemen commenced the publication of an illustrated monthly periodical now known as the *Woman's Home Companion,* which periodical has met with an extraordinary degree of success. The Crowell & Kirkpatrick Company has now one of the finest, most extensive and best equipped printing and publishing con-

cerns in the United States, in a handsome four-story building of its own—with every appliance known for the execution of the several processes required in producing artistic printing and illustrating. Of all the manufacturing concerns in Springfield, no one has exerted a higher educational and more refining influence than this company. And in addition to its periodicals, of which more than a million copies a month are regularly produced, the company has printed and published hundreds of thousands of useful pamphlets and books.

On January 1, 1875, was commenced the publication of the weekly now known as the *National New Era,* which has acquired a very large circulation, and with the paper has grown up a large printing business, with a large and fine plant of its own. R. H. Thompson is the editor and publisher.

The publication of the *Farm News* was commenced here in 1890, and the *Farm and Garden* was established subsequently. The two have had an immense development, and are now published by J. N. Garver and have a combined circulation (monthly) of nearly 175,000 copies. A. D. Hosterman—for years connected with the *Republic*—was for several years jointly interested with Mr. Garver in the publication of these journals. Mr. Garver has his own printing concern.

The successful work of the *Farm and Fireside* and *Home Companion,* and the circulation of these periodicals throughout the United States, may be said to have created a literary atmosphere in this city favorable to the production of publications of this sort, and *Home and Flowers* made its first appearance in 1897 and attained a circulation in 1901 of 125,000 copies. Its manager is D. J. Thomas, and his degree of success in building up so great a business in so short a time is nothing less than amazing. The Floral Publishing Company, of which he is the head, also issues *Pets and Animals* and the *Home Florist,* each of which has attained a large circulation.

Our group of printing and publishing houses is one of the most creditable features known in our city, and exerts a most wholesome educating influence on the community. The Barrett Publishing Company is one of these, with a fine building of its own, provided with fine machinery for printing and binding.

E. L. Barrett is one of the founders, and is at the head of this concern.

One of the finest and best equipped printing and lithographing concerns in the country is the Winters Company, of this city. Its splendid success in executing the illustrated work of the Columbian Exposition in 1893 made it famous throughout the civilized world. The best and most illustrious artists in America were employed, and their work and that of the company has not been excelled to this day. The company has a plant of its own, and hardly has its equal, for the taste and beauty of its work, in any country.

Any intelligent person who would investigate, if it were possible to do so successfully, the extent to which the millions of issues each month of our periodicals reach the people of various classes throughout the land would be astonished as well as immensely pleased with the result of his work. No city in the world, of the size of Springfield, can show so good and creditable a record as she. Her printed sheets correspond, in excellence and enterprise, with the machinery from her workshops that is found in all civilized countries. No higher praise can be given than this.

A large number of gentlemen may be named as having taken large part in journalism in addition to those already mentioned. Among them Captain D. C. Ballentine (now of Washington, D. C.), Byron O. Elifritz, Charles E. Winters (now dead), Captain B. H. Winters and Robert P. Winters, Charles S. Kay, Quincy A. Petts, R. B. Stevenson (now of Cincinnati), Isaiah Thomas (lost at sea many years ago), Hon. William T. Coggshall (United States Minister to Ecuador, of much fame as an author), Frank J. Webb, Ben Kurtz of Baltimore, Major Frank S. Rice of California, and quite a number of others. W. T. Stillwell was editor of the *Champion City Times* previous to its consolidation with the *Republic*. Hon James H. Rabbitts, now postmaster, was editor of the *Republic* for several years. And there are others whose names might properly appear on this scroll of worthies, who have, as a class, done inestimable service in building up the best interests of our city during the last hundred years.

During the same day an adjourned meeting of the old pioneers was held. There was so much to be said on the part of those who had passed their three score and ten to more than four score years, that would be entertaining to those of younger years, that more time was given for the old pioneers to be heard, and many of them gladly embraced the privilege offered. Judge F. M. Hagan opened the meeting, speaking on the pioneers of Clark County.

Mr. Henry Croft, who is 81 years old and has lived all his life in Clark County, told how he helped to run the first threshing machine used in Ohio, in 1828. In those days all the clothing was made by the mother, with the exception of the hats, which were made in Springfield by hatters. Singing schools were the chief form of amusement in those days. During the long winter months they sang every night, and, according to Mr. Croft, "there never has been such good singing since." To get to Springfield it was necessary to follow the river to the hill west of the city, where a cut had been made through the rocks just wide enough to let one wagon pass through. It was always necessary to go ahead to see whether a wagon was coming, before an attempt was made to drive on.

Rev. Benjamin Seever, Mr. W. A. Barnett, Mr. Elder Stewart, Mr. James Anderson and Mrs. M. C. Wilkerson related many things that were of much interest to those present.

VIII

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND AGRICULTURE

Friday, the 9th, was devoted to the consideration of Labor and Labor Organizations, and to Early Agriculture in Clark County. These interests are of prime importance to our welfare. Clark County is made up of fertile soil, there being but few acres of untillable land within its borders. It is watered by three important streams, with their tributaries. Many places which, two generations ago, were marshes and swamps, are now drained and are among the best lands of the county. Here the farmer early flourished because he was able to reap and gather more products from his farm than were necessary for the wants of himself and family. He was not only ready to trade, but with his excess of supplies he was enabled to purchase for himself those articles that would best help him in the work of further production. Our county became a good field in which to sell the best machinery.

This in turn stimulated the demand for labor. Farm implements must be built, and to accomplish this, laborers must be gathered together and organized. Hence our great factories which have made Springfield famous throughout the world, had their rise more than a half-century ago through need of labor to supply the wants near at home. Labor in Springfield has had a remarkable history. Though there have been thousands of workmen in the past, and their numbers legion today, there have been but few minor disturbances growing out of differences between the employer and the employed, and those that did occur were soon settled. Our laborers have usually been intelligent, independent, and progressive. Many of them have secured a competence, and thousands of them have acquired for themselves homes. Mr. R. C. Holman, who is one of the best farmers in the county, was chairman of the day.

MR. JULIUS C. WILLIAMS.

PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE OF THE AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS OF CLARK COUNTY.

BY MR. JULIUS C. WILLIAMS.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century the proud City of Springfield was not known. The agricultural interests of our county were, indeed, in a very primitive condition. The wants of our pioneer fathers were few that could not be supplied by the rifle, as the forest at that time teemed with wild game of every kind, from the squirrel to the buffalo. The pioneers, as a rule, were expert huntsmen. The little log cabin afforded ample shelter from the inclemency of the weather.

Their implements of husbandry were few and rude, the axe, shovel, and plow being the essential tools in the early improvement of this county. The development of the agricultural interests of the county forms a history equally as interesting as the founding of the city that we today celebrate. It was the development of the agricultural facilities of the county that gave the inspiration to the fertile brains of our inventors and manufacturers.

The first cultivated lands found within the limits of this county were those vacated by the Shawnees, when they were

driven out by General Clark and his army in 1780. The Dayton, Springfield & Urbana electric road passes through these lands. The present owners of said lands are Leander Baker, C. B. Crane, C. M. Minnick and brother, J. B. Crane, Dr. Marquart, Robert Lowry, and others. Then, as now, the principle products were corn, wheat, and flax. Those pioneers were progressive men, possessed with considerable will power, being determined to win for themselves and families homes of comfort in the wilderness, surrounded as they were with wild beasts and savage men. Many unfavorable conditions well calculated to deter and discourage, were met with, but, undismayed, they labored on, knowing full well that victory comes only through trial.

The wooden mold-board plow, such as you can see today in the rooms of your Historical Society, was an important factor in the development of the early agricultural interests of the county. A brush harrow was used in the preparation for the seed bed, and also for the covering of the seed, the seed being scattered broadcast over the ground. At harvest, the reaping hook was used in securing the golden grain. Like Naomi and Ruth, our pioneer mothers were gleaners in the field. As a rule, after attending to their household duties, they invariably shared in the labor of saving the crops. Never in the history of our race was there a more devoted, heroic, self-sacrificing class of women than were the pioneer mothers who first settled in this county, and your history will be incomplete unless a large space is devoted to their memory. It was their unwavering fidelity that made it possible for the splendid civilization that marks our history today. After the harvest was secured, the grain was threshed out by beating with a rude instrument called a flail, one of which ought to find a place in the collection of the Historical Society. The grain was separated from the chaff by using a linen sheet, made by the mothers from the flax that grew upon the farm. The flax brake, the spinning wheel, and weaver's loom were all necessary implements in the make-up of the farmer's outfit, and were valuable stepping-stones in the progress of our civilization, and in the development of the agricultural interests of this great country. These rude instruments of husbandry answered the purpose of our pioneer fathers as well, perhaps, as does our improved, up-to-date machinery of today answer our purpose.

The total number of acres under cultivation in the entire county, at the date of the building of the first cabin on the site of Springfield, did not exceed 500, and the total product was less than three thousand bushels. And from this humble beginning, up to the present day, the agriculture of Clark County has kept in touch with every other legitimate industry of the county or city. Nowhere in the State of Ohio can be found a more prosperous or a more intelligent husbandry than is found within our borders. From the wooden mold-board plow we have passed to the use of the splendid steel gang plow. So when we stir the soil we ride on springs, and under cover. From the reaping hook we have passed the grain cradle, the back-breaking reaper, the self-rake, and now ride in the shade while harvesting our grain upon the far-famed Champion self-binder, manufactured here in your city. From the simple flail and tramping floors used by our fathers for threshing grain, with the shaking fork and hand rake, we have passed through all the evolutions in that line up to the present, and rejoice in the use of the steam separator and blower manufactured by the O. S. Kelly Company.

We do all of the labor on the farm by machinery of the latest pattern. There is a happy combination of brain and brawn, and through the union the labor of the sunburnt sons of toil is lessened and the farm is made a pleasure. From being the mud-sill of society, the farmer of today steps to the front, the peer of any who follow another calling or profession that men are engaged in for a living. From our own firesides we converse with parties in all parts of the county. By ringing the bell, pressing the button, or pulling the string, we feed and water the stock upon the farm. As it were, we ride in chariots of fire to church and market. The electric road has joined the city and farm so close that the ideas advanced in the book entitled "Looking Backward" are already superceded. Today the farm area of the county is 245,487 acres. The tax valuation of the same is $8,877,428.

There are now under cultivation 192,967 acres. There are 21,702 acres in meadow and pasture, 30,818 acres are in meadow land. Our annual products, according to the assessors' returns, are as follows: Wheat, 853,080 bushels; corn, 2,716,325 bush-

els; oats, 447,183 bushels; Irish potatoes, 51,175 bushels; sweet potatoes, 2,394 bushels; hay, 18,000 tons; tobacco, 265,860 pounds; broom corn, 15,640 pounds; milk sold for family use, 470,745 gallons; butter sold, 515,233 pounds; eggs sold, 595,438 dozen; grapes sold, 65,890 pounds; apples, 9,979 bushels; number of horses in the county, 6,017; number of cattle in the county, 19,465; number of hogs in the county, 16,286; number of sheep in the county, 29,995. The assessed value of live stock is $1,171,500. From the rude implements used by the early settlers of the county we passed through all the various steps of improvement until today every farm in the county is well supplied with modern machinery of the most approved pattern. All the agricultural interests of the county compare favorably with that of any other county in the State. As a rule our farmers and their families are contented and happy, a reasonable prosperity prevails throughout the county.

We will not weary your patience by recounting the trials and hardships endured, nor the victories won, by the agriculturists of the county during the past century. The real pioneer farmers of the county have all been gathered to their fathers, and their immediate successors will soon, very soon, be remembred only by the impress of their characters upon the history of our county. That they lived not in vain, we need only point to the proud condition of our times. A few more years and the last living tie that binds the honored memories of the past to the living present will be no more. Like the leaves of autumn, they are fast falling around us, and soon they will be known only by the fragments of their civilization, secured and preserved in the archives of your Historical Society.

And now, in the bright light of the twentieth century, let us pause for a moment and think of the feats of war and the triumphs of peace that have been secured during the period of history we have under consideration. They are indeed such as no dreamer ever could portray; yea, the prophecy of the wisest could not have foretold it. Notwithstanding the complaint of the chronic grumbler, our people today are fed and clothed as no other people in the world. Never in the history of nations was there such wealth found among the people, or such magnificent

privileges enjoyed. Our children are educated in the best schools in the land, while our people are permitted to worship the true and living God in the best equipped churches on the face of the earth, and no one dares to molest or make them afraid. The news of the day is carried on the wings of lightning to every village in the land. The railroad permeates every part of the country, connects the two great oceans, and binds every State in the Union with a band of steel. The depths of the Atlantic have been made a whispering gallery, and today the glad tidings of freedom are sounded in the ears of eighty millions of contented and happy people, and long before the present generation passes away the electric current will be carrying messages of joy and sorrow, and be doing the errands of trade for a hundred million of human souls. Towns and proud cities are springing up all over our land as if by magic. The fairy stories of the Arabian Nights do not equal the realities of the present. The desert is made to bloom, while the husbandman rejoices in the cattle that feed upon the plains and hills; our national channels of trade are made white with the commerce of the nation. All over this fair county of Clark, happy homes decorate the hill tops and beautify the valleys, and in these homes virtue sits enthroned, the proud mistress of the heart's greatest joy, and the soul's purest sunshine. And from the rural homes of the land come ninety per cent of the men and women who are moving the religious, political and commercial world today.' In view of such a wonderful history of the past, what may we hope for the future? We can only hint at the possibilities that rise up to bless the years as they pass by. And now, at the close of the first century of our existence as a city, we are lost in amazement as we look into the future and see the marvelous and boundless prospects that appear upon the horizon to bless the generations yet unborn. And yet we are only on the threshold of an existence as a nation. Are the victories over, the triumphs all won, or are we not to go on and gain grander and greater victories as the years roll on? My friends, knowledge is to be the key by which the future generations are to unlock the hidden secrets of nature. Here we rest, our minds all too finite to comprehend or measure the results that are growing out of the structure that our fathers erected here in the wilderness, one hundred years ago.

T. J. CREAGER.

HISTORY OF THE LABOR ORGANIZATIONS OF SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

BY T. J. CREAGER.

Labor Omnia Vincit.

When James Demint, in 1801, selected the site upon which to erect his log cabin, he founded what was destined to be one of the greatest manufacturing and industrial cities of our great country. This pioneer settler could not have imagined the wonderful changes which have been wrought since he was the only inhabitant. Could he awake and view Springfield today, and note what wonderful progress has been made during this period, his astonishment would equal that of the leading character of Edward Bellamy's famous book, "Looking Backward," who was aroused from a sleep of one hundred years to see the city of Boston. In no direction has greater progress been made in Springfield than in its manufacturing interests. During this first one hundred years of our existence as a city, factory after factory has been built, which, with the assistance of the well-known high mechanical ability of Springfield's workmen, have manufactured products which now reach every civilized portion of the earth, and have made Springfield known throughout the entire world as

a city whose products in the line of manufacture in which it engages are unexcelled. It is universally admitted that the condition of any community is reflected by the condition of its wage-earners. While Springfield has been so wonderfully progressive in an industrial sense, the proportion in which its working people have contributed to its advancement should not be overlooked. Without competent labor our city could not have progressed. Without competent labor nothing can be accomplished. In the words of the immortal Abraham Lincoln, "Capital is the fruit of labor and could not exist if labor had not first existed. Labor, therefore, deserves much the higher consideration."

This city numbers among its most substantial citizens some of the men who have for a greater or less period of time worked daily stipulated hours for a stipulated wage in the manufacturing and other concerns of the city. To fully appreciate this fact, one has but to witness one of the annual Labor Day celebrations given in this city on the first Monday in September. It has often been remarked by persons who have witnessed these celebrations, "Springfield should be proud of her workingmen."

While the conditions which surround the wage-earners in our city are not just what they should be, still considerable improvement has been made, and steady improvement is hoped for and expected in the future. That the conditions which now obtain are as good as they are, can be attributed in a great measure to the work, educational and otherwise, of the labor organizations. These unions, formed primarily with the object of advancing their members intellectually, socially, morally and financially, have certainly accomplished a great deal toward elevating the workingmen and their families to the station in life which they should properly occupy.

Better wages, shorter hours, Saturday half-holidays, and better working conditions generally have resulted from their efforts, to say nothing of the education of the members on questions on which all should be informed, for it is admitted by those familiar with the subject that the trades union is one of the best intellectual training schools in existence.

The Commissioner of Labor of the State of New York says: "It is clear that the working people of the State have reaped in-

numerable benefits through the influence of the associations devoted to their interests. Wages have been increased; working time reduced; the membership rolls have been largely augmented; distressed members have received pecuniary relief; general conditions have been improved and labor has been elevated to a higher position in the social scale."

While the efforts of the labor unions in this city have resulted in great benefit to the members of the organizations, these benefits have not been confined to them exclusively. The effects of their work have been felt and enjoyed also by those who have not held membership, nor contributed financially, or devoted their time to the work of making these efforts successful. When the trades union succeeds in securing something of benefit to its membership, these same benefits must naturally accrue to the entire craft, including those who are not members of the organization.

Previous to 1864 there was no organization of labor in Clark County. In the light of subsequent events this seems to have been due to the fact that the industrial conditions prevailing were entirely satisfactory. With the increase of population and the ever-changing methods of production and distribution, natural opportunities were lessened and competition grew fiercer and fiercer between investors on the one hand and wage-earners on the other, developing into a struggle of capital against capital and labor against labor.

Capital, to protect and advance its interests, organized; for the same purpose its example was quickly followed by intelligent labor. Today we have on the one side an almost complete organization of employers in the various branches of industry, on the other, countless organizations of labor. The organization of only one of these forces would mean disaster and ruin to the other, therefore the organization of both is necessary to the success of each, and to conserve justly the rights of all.

Organization promotes higher civilization; individualism is maintained, and the strong come to respect the weak. Our Republic exemplifies the merits of co-operation advocated by organized labor. Uncle Sam has been a union man for one hundred and twenty-five years. Without the co-operation of the States, this greatest of nations could not exist. No one who understands

our form of government would exchange it for any other. No claim is made that perfection has been reached in conducting industrial affairs, but through organization a more perfect and equitable condition will be brought about. As rapidly as all come to realize the breadth and depth of a just economic condition, the advocates of an inequitable system of production and distribution will, happily, grow less. Reputable concerns will avoid those who, by attempting to maintain a condition of reduced consumption, seek to destroy all in the hope of selfish gain.

When it is understood that short hours, and wages based on the value of the thing produced will mean steady and profitable employment and enable the consumer to buy back the product he has created to the extent of that which is his just portion, thus increasing consumption, then really sound business methods will be understood and prevail universally. Many years of educational work may be necessary to secure a practical understanding of these principles. The labor organizations are seeking to do their share in this direction. It is a school for the workers while, in the meantime, they are endeavoring to secure a sufficient compensation and conditions that will enable them to live comfortably.

The history of the labor movement in Springfield is very interesting, and a paper of this nature is entirely inadequate to a proper treatment of the subject; however, a review of its work as comprehensive as possible will be attempted.

LIST OF UNIONS.

Beginning with 1864, the following labor organizations have been instituted, in the order named, in the city of Springfield:

1864—March. Iron Molders' Union, No. 72.
1868—September 1. Typographical Union, No. 117. Reorganized July 28, 1882.
1883—March 25. Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Sandusky Division, No. 208.
1883—April 9. Mad River Assembly, K. of L., No. 2582.
1885—June 22. Tailors' Assembly, K. of L., No. 3980.
1885—October 12. Champion City Assembly, K. of L., No. 4351.
1886—January 1. Lagonda Assembly, K. of L., No. 4894.

1886—January 4. Germania Assembly, K. of L., No. 4903.
1886—January 8. Phoenix Assembly, K. of L., No. 4950.
1886—January 15. Excelsior Assembly, K. of L., No. 5007.
1886—February 13. Iron Workers' Assembly, K. of L., No. 5815.
1886—March 1. Western Assembly, K. of L., No. 5816.
1886—June 7. Cigar Makers' Assembly, K. of L., No. 7825.
1886—September 12. District Assembly, K. of L., No. 178.
1886—January 13. Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners, No. 94. Reorganized September 11, 1900.
1887—June 26. Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Lodge 360.
1887—December 12. Cigar Makers' Union, No. 45.
1889—October 8. Bricklayers and Masons, No. 25.
1889—April 2. Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 284. Reorganized 1901, April 2. New number 600.
1890—January 1. Trades and Labor Assembly.
1890—June 16. Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, No. 167.
1890—April 2. Journeymen Barbers, No. 26.
1890—December 9. Retail Clerks' National Protective Association, No. 190.
1890—June 30. National Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, No. 10. Reorganized March 3, 1895, No. 18.
1891—January 16. International Association of Machinists, Lodge 148. Reorganized May 14, 1898.
1891—Newspaper Employes' Union (local).
1891—September 28. Hod Carriers' Union. Incorporated under laws of the State of Ohio.
1891—June. Brotherhood of Brass Workers.
1891—Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association, Lodge 125.
1892—Car Inspectors' and Repairers' Association.
1892—Building Trades Council.
1892—April 3. Order of Railway Conductors, Division 329.
1892—Quarrymen and Limeburners, Cold Springs Lodge. Reorganized 1896, under A. F. of L.
1892—Teamsters' Union (local). Reorganized and chartered by the International Union, March, 1900. No. 124.
1892—Laborers' Union (local).
1892—August 1. Journeymen Tailors' Union, No. 203.
1892—Shoemakers' and Repairers' Union (local).

1892—November 1. Journeymen Plumbers', Gas Fitters', Steam Fitters' and Steam Fitters' Helpers' Union, No. 97.
1892—October 1. National League of Musicians, No. 64.
1892—Coal Drivers' Union (local).
1893—April 1. Tin, Sheet Iron and Cornice Workers' International Association, No. 91.
1893—January. Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 25.
1893—Machine Wood Workers' International.
1894—Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association.
1895—September 15. Press Feeders' Union, No. 7.
1896—March 21. Theatrical Stage Employes' Union, No. 34.
1896—October 4. Brewery Workers' Union, No. 45.
1896—Journeymen Horse Shoers' Union, No. 76.
1896—International Association of Plasterers (operative), No. 22.
1897—February 10. Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 139.
1898—June 8. Coremakers' International Union.
1898—November 25. Metal Polishers', Buffers', Platers' and Brass Workers' Union, No. 102.
1899—April 13. Brotherhood of Trainmen, Lodge 573.
1899—July 21. Metal Chippers' Protective Union, No. 7446.
1900—August 23. Suspender Workers' Union, No. 8618.
1900—November 1. Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' Union, No. 34.
1900—April 24. Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes, Division 146.
1901—May 14. Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union, No. 55.
1901—May 8. Machinists' Helpers' Union, No. 9102.
1901—August. American Federation of Musicians, No. 160.

A total of sixty organizations.

To give even a brief history of each organization would occupy much time and seem but a repetition, therefore the history of several of the older unions will be presented, which will, in a general way, cover the history of all.

MOLDERS.

Iron Molders' Union, No. 72, of Springfield, was organized in the month of March, 1864, with twenty-two charter members, and started on her course with John H. Blakeney, President;

Isaac Stewart, Vice-President; William Sykes, Recording Secretary; John Morrison, Financial Secretary; James Ludlow, Corresponding Representative; John L. Jayne, Treasurer; William Hope, Doorkeeper. Many of the members on the old charter list are still alive, and speak with pride of the good that was accomplished in many ways by the organization. Many are well-known and respected citizens, some having held positions of prominence and trust, others have successfully engaged in business, while a few are still in the "sand heap." In the list are found the well-known names of William Irvin, for years foreman at Whiteley, Fassler & Kelly's, afterward at the Wickham & Chapman Company; Timothy Hennessy, foreman for thirty-five years at James Leffel & Company's, afterward at the Leffel Wheel and Engine Company and the Trump Manufacturing Company; William Shaw, foreman at Rinehart, Ballard & Company and the Springfield Engine and Thresher Company; Fred Zigler and John Morrison, at the Warder, Bushnell & Glessner Company; James Blakeney, foreman at the New Champion Shops for years, afterward at the Blakeney Foundry Company; John Shewalter, City Clerk for years, and now with the Springfield Gas Company; Fred Schuchman, Chief of Police for a number of years and until his death; William Knox, foreman at the Thomas Manufacturing Company; William Hope, at the Springfield Brass Company; James Hennessy, Richard Parker, Primrose Harley, James Ludlow, David Shannon, Jacob Shannon, Morgan Shieler and Daniel Hughes, the last named being still at the trade and an active member of No. 72. Among other good deeds done by the union at that time was the purchase of a lot in Ferncliff Cemetery for the burial of indigent brothers. The lot is still held and marked with the graves of two brothers. New lots have been secured in St. Raphael's and Calvary Cemeteries.

The panic of 1872 forced many of the members out of the city, and the charter was finally returned. The spirit of unionism did not remain dormant long, and, Phoenix-like, No. 72 was again soon re-established. In the reorganization, which occurred January, 1878, the following officers were elected: Thomas Digan, President; William Lobaugh, Vice-President; Louis Luibel, Recording Secretary; Charles Lobaugh, Financial Secre-

tary; D. I. Otstott, Corresponding Representative; John Lynch, Treasurer. Headquarters of the National Organization had changed from Philadelphia to Cincinnati, and the officers were William Saffin, President, and Martin F. Hayburn, Secretary-Treasurer. The local union paid about $4,000 for sick and funeral benefits up to 1896, when this feature was incorporated in the National body. Since 1896 the members of No. 72 have drawn sick benefits from the International to the amount of seventeen hundred dollars. The number of local unions at present is 374; roll of membership, 52,000. A sick benefit of $5 per week is paid. For this purpose $340,600 have been paid to June 30, 1901. Out-of-work benefits for the same period of time have amounted to $23,631. Members who pay their dues promptly while working, have their dues paid when idle from the out-of-work relief fund. When out on a sanctioned strike for better conditions or against a reduction of wages, members receive $7 a week. A death benefit of $100 is paid within thirty days after death, by the International, and an additional $50 after five years' continuous membership, while nearly all local unions add $50 to this amount.

The present officers of the local are: E. F. O'Brien, President; William Warren, Vice-President; H. A. Gnau, Recording Secretary; Joseph Merkle, Corresponding Representative; Charles Haerr, Financial Secretary; John Spichety, Treasurer.

The employers' organizations are: Stove Plate Molders' Defense Association, National Foundrymen's Association, and the American, the last recently formed. By an agreement existing between these organizations and the International Molders' Union, all disputes must be heard by a committee representing each of these organizations—a plan that has been very successful, and one that could with profit be employed by all.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, NO. 117.

The second trade union formed in Springfield was the Typographical Union, No. 117, September 1, 1868. The charter was issued by what was then known as the old National Typographical Union. The charter members were: J. H. Campbell, Frederick Meakin, T. E. Harwood, Nine Wartenbe, E. H. Osborne, W. T.

Brown and W. O. Meade. The names of the National officers attached to this charter were: R. M. Kechnee, President, and John Collins, Secretary and Treasurer. Two of the charter members, T. E. Harwood and William O. Meade, are still actively engaged in the printing business, the former having established and successfully conducted the business of the Harwood Printing and Publishing Company, publishers of the *Daily Gazette,* while Mr. Meade has for sixteen years been an employe of the New Era Company. The membership seldom exceeded twelve or fifteen, and only through the efforts of Mr. Harwood and several others was the union maintained for even its short life. In June, 1869, the name National Typographical Union, which was instituted in May, 1852, was changed to International Typographical Union. After a brief and uneventful career the local organization ceased to exist.

July 28, 1882, the union was reorganized. Thomas M. Proctor, since deceased, and W. A. Martin, now one of the directors of the Crowell & Kirkpatrick Company, were the most active in forming the organization. Mr. Martin at that time was a member of the Dayton Union, and bears the distinction of being the only member holding a card. Mr. Proctor had formerly been a member, but had allowed his membership to lapse. The first preliminary meeting was held on Thursday evening, July 6, 1882, in 'Squire J. J. Smith's office, in the Kizer Block, East Main street, with A. F. Poysell as chairman and Jacob Geiser, secretary. But seven signatures being required to procure a charter, it was decided to draw lots, the seven successful contestants to constitute a committee to make application for a charter. The drawing named T. M. Proctor, W. A. Martin, Ralph Wetmore, W. H. Warner, R. W. Poling, J. H. Bennett and W. H. Newcomer. The International officers signing the charter were George Clark, President, and Mark L. Crawford, Secretary and Treasurer. Permanent organization was effected August 2, under charter granted to Springfield Typographical Union, No. 117, and the following officers were elected: President, W. A. Martin; Vice-President, T. M. Proctor; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, S. P. Behrends; Financial Secretary, Jacob Geiser; Treasurer, Upton Elifritz; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. H. Bennett.

During the nineteen years of its existence, meeting places have been in Fried's Hall, Thomas Building, above 22 South Fountain avenue; Commercial Building, South Limestone street; Leitschuch Building, East Main street, and finally in the Johnson Building, West Main street, the present location. At present, and for many years past, the union has held its regular meeting on the first Monday evening of each month. The first scale of prices was adopted April 5, 1884. The first committee selected to draft a scale of prices consisted of W. A. Martin, W. E. Bratton, J. S. Reed, E. S. Ralph and A. G. Linn. The most notable amendments to the scale are: October 4, 1886, an increase of 12 1-2 per cent was asked; after considerable discussion the matter was left to arbitration, and the Arbitration Committee, composed of W. R. Calhoon for the employers, Daniel Derrickson for the union, and Henry Davis, chosen by these two, decided in favor of the increase. December 2, 1899, an increase of 11 1-9 per cent was asked, and granted without any difficulty. June 4, 1894, a reduction in the hours from ten to nine a day, with a corresponding reduction in wages. Since 1900 the International has established the nine-hour day throughout the United States and Canada. October 2, 1899, an increase to the wages formerly paid for ten hours. February 5, 1900, all piece work was abolished. Present scale of prices: Day work, per week, foreman $17, assistant foreman $16, compositors $15, machine operators $18; night work, foreman $21, assistant foreman $18, compositors $18, machine operators $21.

The practice of paying employes in orders for merchandise became so detrimental to the craft that a resolution abolishing it was passed October 6, 1890.

The first local constitution adopted contained a clause providing for a death benefit of $25, to be paid from the local treasury. August 5, 1889, this was stricken out, the International having created a death benefit fund, now paying sixty-five dollars to a deceased member's heirs.

Two members have taken advantage of the opportunities for restoration to health afforded by the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers, at Colorado Springs, Colorado. F. L. Seward was admitted to the Home in September, 1893, and again in May,

1895; C. E. Gulick, January 5, 1900. This Home is built on a grant of eighty acres of land within one mile of Colorado Springs, deeded by the Board of Trade of that city.

One of the greatest epochs in the history of the art preservative of all arts was the introduction of a successful type-setting and type-casting machine, the latter proving the most satisfactory. The first put in were two type--setting machines at the Hosterman Publishing Company, July, 1894. In April, 1896, a type-casting machine was put in the office of the Sun Publishing Company (another one has since been added). The Crowell & Kirkpatrick Company put in two in September, 1896. The *Daily Democrat* and *Daily Gazette* each have one, the New Era Company one, and the Springfield Publishing Company three—a total of ten Mergenthaler type-casting machines. Many were fearful that the advent of the machine would compel a number to seek a livelihood in other fields of labor in a short time. Such was not the result. No. 117 met the problem in a business-like way. Contrary to the views of the pessimists, the machine has not been a detriment to the craft in this city or elsewhere. It has proven a great stimulus to the printing business, and the amount of excellent printed matter that can be procured for little money is nothing short of wonderful to many people.

As early as August 17, 1882, a committee consisting of T. M. Proctor, J. H. Bennett, B. F. Redd and Upton Elifritz was appointed by the union to investigate the advisability of organizing a Trades Assembly in Springfield; and again, December 3, 1885, the committee being Jacob Geiser, J. W. Osbon and T. J. Creager. From the date of the founding of the Trades and Labor Assembly in 1890, the delegates from Typographical Union have been among its most active workers. The first delegates were: J. F. Funk, Felix Seward, W. S. Mannington, Ralph Wetmore, R. W. Poling and T. J. Creager.

Those familiar with the conditions prevailing before the organization of the craft in this city now appreciate the wisdom of the movement. Not only have the wages of the employe advanced from time to time, but the condition of the printing business has as a matter of course continually improved. Before the union was formed men were receiving from five to ten dollars a

week, they now command fifteen dollars and upward a week; while poor prices for advertising and job work obtained, owing to the exasperating competition which existed, now prices rule higher and the opportunities for destructive competition are greatly reduced, as each competitor knows the cost of the most important item—labor. There are four daily newspapers and fourteen book and job offices in the city.

CIGAR MAKERS.

Cigar Makers' Union, No. 45, was instituted in this city December 12, 1887. The first officers were: John A. Ritzert, President; John J. Eisen, Vice-President; Charles Euphrat, Jr., Recording Secretary; E. Gunckel, Corresponding Secretary; J. H. McLaughlin, Financial Secretary; Alvin Gladfelter, Treasurer. Previous to the organization of the union, cigar manufacturing in Springfield had not been successfully carried on, due mainly to the fact that outside firms controlled the trade. The ceaseless agitation conducted by the union in the interest of union-made cigars gradually increased the demand for the home product, which were manuactured by Newell Brothers, Stelzer & Kloeb, and Charles Euphrat. Later the firm of Johnson & Son was established. This firm employed on an average, previous to 1896, about forty-five cigar makers, and on one occasion, when a large contract was being filled, a force of about one hundred and fifty was employed. This firm always employed members of the Cigar Makers' Union, and during this period mutually harmonious and profitable relations existed. This policy was changed February 13, 1897. All of the manufacturers in the city, except one, which has recently located here, employ only members of the union. During the thirteen years of the local union's existence wages have been increased without any trouble, and conditions generally improved, and the eight-hour day maintained.

No. 45 has always been a leader in labor affairs. Its members were the prime movers in the organization of the Trades and Labor Assembly and other local unions. Their practical and persistent efforts in pushing their blue label, which is placed upon all boxes containing cigars that are union made, has brought it to the attention of the entire public. Many of its members have held important and responsible positions in the Trades Assembly.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

"That is the most perfect Government in which an injury to one is the concern of all."

Through the efforts of members of the Molders' and Typographical Unions the Knights of Labor movement was inaugurated in Springfield by the organization of Mad River Assembly, No. 2582, April 9, 1883. The charter list contained seventy-one names. The various labor papers at that time commented on the fact that this was the largest Knights of Labor Assembly ever instituted in the West. Among the charter members were: George W. Osborn, T. B. Manning, Charles F. Steck, Newton Steck, E. S. Ralph, Edward Crowley, Anthony Gallagher, Charles Mills, J. C. Routzahn, Keller Routzahn, R. W. Poling, T. J. Creager, Frank Printz, S. P. Behrends, T. G. Swickheimer, W. L. Girard, E. C. Shirey, James Kizer, Albert Hohl, A. Cretors, Charles Quigley, Jacob Geiser, Thomas Johnson, Peter Koefge.

The first officers were: Master Workman, Charles F. Steck; Worthy Foreman, William Troy; Venerable Sage, T. B. Manning; Recording Secretary, Jacob Geiser; Financial Secretary, Charles Quigley; Treasurer, George W. Osborn; Worthy Inspector, D. Reagan; Almoner, O. Smith; Statistician, F. J. Town; Unknown Knight, E. C. Shirey; Inside Esquire, Thomas Swickheimer; Outside Esquire, John Linkenhoker.

For nearly two years the Assembly prospered. Early in 1885 the membership, which had reached nearly two hundred, had decreased to less than fifty, and it was a struggle for the small band to hold the body together. In the fall of 1885 the tide turned in favor of the organization, and for several years greater activity in organization work was experienced than ever known before or since.

Up to June, 1886, the following Assemblies had been instituted: Journeymen Tailors', No. 3980; Champion City, No. 4351; Lagonda, No. 4894; Germania, No. 4903; Phoenix, No. 4950; Excelsior, No. 5007; Iron Workers', No. 5815; Western, No. 5816; Cigar Makers', No. 7825—making a total of ten local Assemblies with a membership of more than two thousand.

The necessity for closer relations and concerted action led to

the formation of a central body, and on September 5, 1886, a number responded to a call which resulted in the organization of District Assembly, No. 178: I. F. McDonald, W. A. Hance, E. M. Crumley, R. W. Poling and T. J. Creager, Mad River Assembly; Thomas Welsh, Tailors' Assembly; James E. Carey, O. J. Paul and H. L. Hotchkiss, Champion City Assembly ;Joseph Hruza and Marzell Hofer, Germania Assembly; S. G. Jones and A. B. Spielman, Phoenix Assembly; John M. Hauer and J. M. Pence, Iron Workers' Assembly; Frank J. Buchanan, Western Assembly; George J. Snell, Cigar Makers' Assembly.

By 1890 the Knights of Labor, which had become an international movement, began to wane, and nearly all the local Assemblies in Springfield had lapsed. Mad River Assembly, No. 2582, was organized April, 1883, and continued in existence until the fall of 1896, a period of nearly fourteen years. Champion City Assembly, No. 4351, was the next oldest, and during its existence was an active rival of old Mad River in initiating and carrying out plans for agitation and educational work and social features.

During the years 1886 and 1887, when the ten local assemblies and the District Assembly were enjoying their greatest prosperity, great interest was aroused in the study of industrial and economic questions. Many speakers of prominence and of National reputation were secured and addressed public meetings, and the circulation of literature was extensively conducted. No strikes or difficulties, except the unfortunate trouble in March, 1886, in which about 1,500 men were involved in a lockout, occurred. Relations between employer and employe were harmonious. The Knights of Labor finally closed their existence in Springfield in 1896.

TRADES AND LABOR ASSEMBLY.

In January, 1890, the Cigar Makers' Union appointed a committee to visit all the labor organizations and request each to appoint a committee of three to represent them at a meeting to be held in their hall, on the corner of Center and Main streets, January 26, 1890. The request was complied with, and on that date the following were present: Cigar Makers' Union, No. 45, John

Roth, E. J. Mattox, W. W. Abell; Typographical Union, No. 117, Frank Funk, J. C. Heckman, Felix Seward; Iron Molders' Union, No. 72, P. G. Griffin, J. C. Routzahn, David Myers; Carpenter and Joiners' Brotherhood, No. 284, J. D. Reeder, B. F. Conklyn, M. V. B. Miller; Bricklayers' and Masons' Union, No. 25, Joseph Griffin, George Kershner; Mad River Assembly, K. of L., No. 2582, W. A. Hance, Frank S. Eagle, T. J. Creager; Champion City Assembly, K. of L., No. 4351, P. J. Mulhearn, James R. Kelly. The following officers were selected: W. A. Hance, Chairman; T. J. Creager, Recording Secretary and Treasurer; John Roth, Sergeant-at-Arms. The purpose of the meeting was to effect a delegate body to study and discuss subjects of interest to the working people, and to procure public speakers from time to time. This meeting marked the beginning of the Trades and Labor Assembly. On March 2, 1890, Springfield Trades and Labor Assembly, with seven bodies represented, formed a permanent organization by electing the following officers: President, David L. Myers, Molders; Vice-President, John Patton, Carpenters; Recording Secretary, T. J. Creager, Mad River Assembly; Corresponding Secretary, J. C. Heckman, Typographical Union; Financial Secretary, Felix Seward, Typographical Union; Treasurer, W. A. Hance, Mad River Assembly.

T. V. Powderly, Grand Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, was secured, and addressed a public meeting at the City Hall, March 18, 1890. Mayor Burnett presided at the meeting.

The Constitution and By-Laws were adopted March 30. The following is the preamble:

Whereas, The necessity for unity of action among the working classes of this city has been fully demonstrated, and believing such unity of action can be best accomplished by an organization composed of delegates selected by the various Trade and Labor Organizations; and,

Whereas, Unity, guided by intelligence, is a source of strength, and enables us to concentrate and direct our efforts toward the desired end, and acquire the patience which enables us to wait for results;

Therefore, For the purpose of promoting unity of sentiment and action, and that spirit of fraternity that should exist among

all organizations, The Trades and Labor Assembly of Springfield and Vicinity has been organized, and consists of delegates from such regular Trade and Labor Organizations of Springfield and Vicinity as shall endorse the Constitution and By-Laws contained herein, and pledge themselves to use their utmost efforts to secure, by every legitimate means within their power, the benefits that will accrue through intelligent co-operation with each other on all matters affecting the interest of Labor.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, and W. H. Kliver, First Vice-President of the Carpenters' and Joiners' Brotherhood, addressed the second public meeting at the City Hall. C. M. Nichols presided.

Some of the speakers since have been: Hon. Ralph Beaumont, Rev. M. C. Lockwood,, J. G. Galloway, Mrs. Mary L. Geffs, Hon. John McBride, Miss Eva Valesh, M. W. Wilkins, Mrs. Luther, P. J. McGuire, Father McGlynn, W. D. Mahon, Rev. Herbert N. Casson, Eugene V. Debs (twice), Mayor Jones of Toledo, Father McGrady, and others, from abroad. Many times local speakers have favored the Assembly, among whom have been: Rev. S. P. Dunlap, R. S. Thompson, Rev. C. W. Barnes, Hon. James Johnson, Jr., Dr. R. B. House, Professor Carey Boggess, W. A. Martin, Dr. Seys, and others. During the seasons of 1900 and 1901, Professor Charles Zueblin, of the Chicago University, was secured and delivered two courses of six lectures each. The subject of the first course was "Phases of British Municipal Life," and of the second, "American Municipal Progress." Professor Zueblin's lectures were illustrated with stereopticon views. All of these lectures were free to the public, which has shown its appreciation of this popular method of education by large attendance. In providing public lectures from time to time the Assembly has remained steadfast to its original purpose. Among other things, the Assembly has taken an active interest in civic affairs.

In 1890 and 1891, the Assembly, by every means in its power, agitated in favor of the Australian system of voting, and in January and April, 1891, petitioned the Legislature to enact the Mallon Ballot Reform Bill, also for the bill creating the State Board of Arbitration, and the law preventing the employment of hired Pinkertons or armed bodies of men. It rejoices in the recognition

the State has given to the requests of organized labor in creating the departments of Inspection of Workshops, Factories and Public Buildings and the Bureau of Labor Statistics. When the street railway corporations of the State sought to secure the passage by the Legislature of the ninety-nine-year franchise bill, the Assembly co-operated with organized labor throughout the State to prevent the passage of this measure. It was defeated. The present Cigarette License Law was advocated by it and secured by the untiring work of State Senator Plummer.

One of the most bitterly contested measures that came before the Legislature was the bill requiring street car companies to vestibule the front platforms of their cars, primarily for the protection of the motormen. The railway companies did everything in their power to prevent the passage of this measure, known as Senate Bill No. 186. Trades and Labor Assembly, representing organized labor of Springfield, united with organized labor of the State in a movement to secure its passage. Public interest was awakened; press and pulpit discussed the merits of the bill, and their influence and power was largely responsible for its passage by the Seventieth General Assembly in 1893.

In 1890 the Trades and Labor Assembly began to observe Labor Day, and has continued the custom to the satisfaction of all. It is attended with parades, in which all classes and employments join; it presents entertaining and instructive speakers for the day, and furnishes various amusements for the entertainment of those present. Its purpose is to emphasize the place of labor, and to make the laborers feel that there is a place for them in the economy of social life which neither they nor society at large should forget. The observance of the day has become a fixed fact in Springfield, and has done much to bind together the various unions in the general brotherhood.

The success that various unions have won in securing shorter hours of labor in many factories and employments should not remain unnoticed. By fair but earnest agitation the workday has been shortened without loss to production. This has added to the comfort and satisfaction of those affected. All advances that have been made for the better condition of wage-earners have come from the united stand they have taken, not for destructive conten-

tion, but for improvement to all concerned. Labor will always do the best for the employer when it does the best for itself. We believe the harmony that has generally been characteristic of the relation between labor and capital in Springfield will continue, and both will prosper in the century on which we have now entered.

IX

WOMAN'S DAY AND EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

Saturday, the 10th, was a day of much interest. Subjects had been left for it that were of most vital importance to the entire community—Woman's Work, and Education. The real history of the progress of our city could not be written without taking notice of what woman has done in the home, in society, in church, in moral training and culture, in temperance, in benevolence, and in works of charity. Her life has been woven into the fabric of society, and a morning given for her to relate some of the things which she has done to fashion the life of our city was due the importance of the place she has occupied. The only regret is that more time could not be given to present other phases of her work. Mrs. F. M. Hagan presided at the meeting and happily introduced those who had part in the program, after making the following address:

MRS. F. M. HAGAN.

MRS. F. M. HAGAN'S ADDRESS.

Fellow-Women of Springfield:

Our city is one hundred years old. This would be quite a venerable age for a woman, but our city is just in the prime of life. She is robust in health, handsome in appearance, kind and generous of heart, brilliant mentally, and prosperous financially. Is she faultless? Ah, well, it would not be very kind to talk of her shortcomings on her one hundredth birthday. If she is not quite as temperate, not as neat, as she ought to be, let us not put our criticism into words, but inwardly resolve that during the early years of her second century we will do everything in our power to correct whatever faults she may have.

We, the women of Springfield, are proud of her, and of our part in making her what she is, and it is of this that we have come together to talk this morning.

Taking a backward look, we see that the women of the first quarter of the century were a brave, courageous group, who endured hardship with fortitude, a noble band who made possible all that we women of today enjoy. The pioneer woman was a brave martyr. To her we may well look back with reverent awe.

During the first two quarters of the century woman's influence radiated from two centers, the church and the home; and we, the women of the last two quarters of the century, take pride in still claiming these as our chief spheres of action.

The ruddy glow that shone from the windows of the first log cabins was the only thing that kept many a man in those early days from giving up in discouragement and despair the struggle to wrest from the wilderness a home. From the home of Simon Kenton came the name of Springfield, given to the little settlement by Mrs. Kenton. To a pioneer woman, Mrs. Smallwood, belongs the honor of establishing by her influence the first place of public worship in Springfield.

As the years have rolled by, one by one, an increasing population has required of us a broader philanthropy than that centered in home and church. Times there have been when our city made demands upon our devotion, our patriotism; when great questions have inspired us to larger sacrifices of time and energy; when growing intellectual activity spurred us into a broader field of literary attainment. The papers to be read in our hearing this morning will tell us how the women of Springfield have responded to these calls of our city.

MRS. C. M. NICHOLS.

WORK OF THE WOMEN OF SPRINGFIELD IN THE CIVIL WAR.

BY MRS. C. M. NICHOLS.

A history of what the women of Springfield did for their friends, their husbands, sons, and, in many cases, fathers, at the front, and for their country, would be a long one. Their work corresponded, in spirit and devotion, to that done by the soldiers

in active service. First and chiefly, was the giving up of their men to the cause, and their generous and long-continued work in behalf of sick and wounded soldiers in field and in hospitals. Our Soldiers' Aid Society, organized December 3, 1863, was all that the title implies. It would be impossible to name all who deserve praise and grateful remembrance from present and future generations. They numbered by hundreds. There were efficient leaders and workers among them: Mrs. Richard Rodgers, Sr., Mrs. Joseph Cathcart, Mrs. Major William Hunt and her daughters—Mrs. Edwin B. Cassily, Mrs. Mary Tiers and Mrs. Chandler Robbins—Mrs. Richard D. Harrison, Mrs. James S. Goode, Mrs. S. A. Bowman, Mrs. John Foos, Mrs. John H. Rodgers, Mrs. N. Kinsman, Mrs. Alfred Williams, Mrs. Nimrod Myers, Miss Frances Rodgers, Miss Mary J. Clokey (now Mrs. Porter), Miss Jennie King, Mrs. Peter A. Schindler, Mrs. Oscar Bancroft, Mrs. William Wright, Mrs. Colonel Sanderson, Miss Belle Montjoy, Miss Emma Torbert, Mrs. J. A. R. S. Guy, and many others who were associated with the writer in the work of administering to the needs of the sick soldiers, working for years in collecting vegetables for their use. One elderly lady, nearly 90 years of age, recently told me that she emptied her front hall and used it for a storeroom for boxes to be filled with garments to be sent to the soldiers, she herself sitting up until midnight nearly every night to make the buttonholes for all those garments, making thousands of them during the war.

The ladies of the city, both young ladies and the older ones, met in bands at the homes, after collecting material, and sewed for the families of soldiers who were at the front. The elderly ladies who could do nothing else, stayed at home and knit socks to be sent to them. I have a long list of articles, numbering hundreds, donated by the Springfield Aid Society to the Great Western Sanitary Fair at Cincinnati, on December 19, 1863, the money value of which was $1,076.46.

With the co-operation of these ladies the Clark County Auxiliary to the Great Western Sanitary Fair contributed $5,580 of the $234,000 raised for the general fund. The Clark County Auxiliary was awarded a beautiful silken banner for the largest donation. The banner is now on the south wall of the court room.

A room in the old Willis Hotel, now "The Miller," was devoted to the work, where men and women, young and old, chopped cabbage and packed pickles and other food supplies in barrels and boxes and forwarded them to the proper persons at the front. A prominent figure in the rooms was the stalwart form of the veteran Alfred Williams, now, with a large number of his fellow-workers, in the better land.

Very early in the war our people, largely our women, provided our Clark County boys with blankets and provisions. There was a Young Ladies' Sewing Society, of which Mrs. Judge J. S. Goode was President, and Miss Jennie King was Secretary, the managers being Mrs. S. A. Bowman, Mrs. G. W. Benns, Mrs. John Foos, Miss Sarah Baker and Miss Emma Torbert. Miss Anna Cummings was Treasurer. The work of all our women was arduous, but was gladly done. The members of their families accepted cold lunches at home, so that their noble representatives could render efficient services in the aid rooms. There were many women who could not be at the aid rooms, but went to the homes of those who could go, and cared for their children while they were at the rooms at work.

No history, however long, could do justice to this great topic. It might be said that the representative women of our city were, with few exceptions, engaged heartily in this work, and rendered a service to which no writer's pen can do justice. In connection with this, it should be borne in mind that with the women of all portions of the county the story is the same, continued indefinitely. It is a proud one, only second in importance to that of heroism and patriotic devotion in the field.

MRS. AMAZIAH WINGER.

WOMAN'S WORK FOR LOVE.

BY MRS. AMAZIAH WINGER.

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

My subject on the program, as you have seen, is "Woman's Work for Charity." With your permission, I will change the word charity to love. I believe we will all find, before I am through, that it suits my subjects better, as I have a variety of them. To give an account of woman's Christian and benevolent work done in our city during the last century would carry us back long before any of us had a beginning, and before our beautiful city was filled with homes. We had in those early days of small beginnings, large-hearted Christian women, unselfish and true, and, as I recall the pleasure it gave me to listen to the story of their lives, I was satisfied they were their brothers' keepers, as we are commanded to be, not only in words, but in deeds. We have been told to cast our bread upon the waters, and we shall have it returned to us; after the patient waiting, the golden harvest. Our mothers taught us the best lessons of our lives, when they said live for others and forget self. By so doing, we are made women in heart. When our mothers were young in years, it seems now they were old in wisdom. When sickness or sorrow came into our homes, the trained nurse could not be had as in these days, but our large-hearted neighbor was ready to minister to the suf-

fering and the dying. A sad picture to many here today, who have seen nearly all that has been dear in life pass from them. Only a little more time remains to many of us. Shall we fill up the blanks with deeds that will be helpful to others, or mire in the pool of selfishness?

The work, as far back as I can find any record, is the work of the Woman's Benevolent Society, organized soon after the war. Mrs. Guy, Mrs. John Foos and Mrs. Elizabeth Flynn, I remember very well as workers in this Woman's Benevolent Society. Mrs. Guy told me she had forty calls one day for help, often twenty and thirty. The sick, the suffering, as well as the poor, were cared for, and this work was done before we had street cars and telephones. Could Mrs. Foos and Mrs. Guy tell you the story of their work, as well as that of the many noble women who labored with them, it would be of much greater interest. After a number of years this work became so laborious, that they had a meeting called to organize the Associated Charity work, which has been faithfully carried on by Mr. Cumback, his assistants, and Board of Managers.

About twenty-five years ago, some women interested in benevolent work started a sewing school in a small way. At first the meetings took place in rooms given free of rent to those interested in the work. As the school began to grow, larger quarters were desirable, and a room in the Court House was placed at the disposal of the school. The expense of buying the materials used was defrayed by the Associated Charities and by private donations. Many comforts and quilts were made and distributed to persons who applied to the Associated Charities. In 1895, it was thought best, as the school had grown, to organize the work on a strictly business basis. A constitution was adopted, and a president, two vice-presidents, an executive committee of five, a treasurer and secretary were elected. It was decided to give an annual tea at the home of one of the officers, in order to support the school for the year. Only at this time was the public called upon to do anything for the school. Thus far these teas have been a great success, and this is partly due to the fact that some of the best amateurs and professionals have been kind enough to provide entertainment for those who attend the functions. The money made

is used to buy materials for garments. Every year from fifty to one hundred little flannel skirts are made by the children for themselves, also many gingham aprons. The quilt, or comfort department is a very important one. Everything that is made in the school is given to the children. The kitchen garden department has been very successful; here children are taught to set the table, wait on the table, make beds, etc. The youngest children are put in what is called the kindergarten, although it is not strictly such. The school is undenominational, and the women interested in the work consider this indispensable to its success. The first year of the organization the average attendance was 140, but last year it was 190. There is a shoe fund, which provides those who need them with good strong shoes. At Christmas time a treat is given to the children, in the shape of candies, oranges and nuts. At the last meeting of the year, rewards are given to the children who have been neat and clean, and have not been absent more than once. The school has been steadily growing, and it is hoped that it will continue to do so until we have manual training in the public schools. I think Mrs. Haywood was the first president of the Industrial School. Mrs. H. H. Bean now fills that position in an able manner, giving the annual teas at her residence.

The first organization of the women after the Benevolent Society, was the Needle Work Guild, which was organized December 4, 1894, nearly seven years ago. Mrs. George Winwood was the organizer, and her efforts have been successful and helpful. We often wonder how we could get along without the Needle Work Guild. Since it was organized, they have given out 13,590 garments, $1,016.96 to buy shoes and other articles. The Needle Work Guild was a branch of the National Needle Work Guild of America, and was divided into seventeen sections, with president and secretary for each. The work has always been done in October and November, in the way of collecting these garments, and they are distributed immediately.

The Young Woman's Mission, in its fourth year of active work, has an active membership of fifteen young women. The Mission aims to alleviate distress and suffering among Springfield's sick poor. And while the funds are used only for the sick

ones, yet in many cases help is given to other members of the family. During the winter season, the members meet to sew once a week, and in this way sheets and pillow cases, baby wardrobes and comforts are provided for the year's work. Visits to the sick are made by the young women themselves, and suitable reading matter, dainty bits of food, etc., are usually taken on such visits. A library was collected for the Mitchell-Thomas Hospital, and placed there through the efforts of the Mission. Most of the books were donated through the kindness of those interested in the work. We hope in the future to increase the size of this library, and in this manner lighten the weary hours for the sick. A remarkable fact is, that during the three years' service, no member of the Mission has ever been unkindly received when visiting. The officers and board most earnestly request the co-operation of the public in reporting cases of illness, and bringing to notice such as come within its bounds. Miss Jane Hall is President of the Young Women's Mission.

The Woman's Christian Association of Springfield was organized in November, 1896. It was the outgrowth of a work commenced several years ago, known as the Deaconess' Home. The Woman's Christian Association is a work of love, akin to that of the Young Men's Christian Association, religious and uplifting in its aim. We have now the Clark Memorial Home for Aged Women, the Relief Home, and the Needle Work Guild, all under the care of this association. The regular work of this association was commenced in a house on the corner of Columbia street and Market street, now better known as North Fountain avenue. The work of this association is to care for women and children, take care of children when the mothers worked, so a day nursery was established. A few years ago, the Relief Home was removed to Jefferson street, at one time the home of Dr. Ramsey, now owned by Mr. Ross Mitchell. The house was too small, as we had so many little children wanting a home, so a few weeks ago, we moved into a pleasant house, surrounded by grand old trees, making it attractive and comfortable for the children. The house was at one time owned by Mrs. Baker, who moved there from Cincinnati. Mrs. Baker was greatly beloved, as was also her charming family. The Relief Home, with Mrs. Reed as

matron, and other helpers, cares for from eighteen to twenty-five children. Eighteen are now in the Home. I never see the children in the home but the little pathetic title of a poem comes to my mind, "Some Mother's Darling," surrounded once with the love of parents, brothers and sisters. Can anything appeal to our better natures with more tenderness than the child without a home? Let us give them a home, not a house only, built with the things that perish, but a home filled with sacred memories; give them the sympathy that fills the heart, and the happiness that will bring peace to them. The children in this home have friends who care for them. They all have some one who pays for each, one dollar or one dollar and twenty-five cents per week. Many circumstances have brought them into the Home, death of one or the other parent, separation, or sickness. Is not this Relief Home well named, and will not some one here today help these little ones? I am sure no work in this city has greater claims upon us. The children will now sing, and as their sweet voices lift us up to better living, wil not gifts be made to the Home today?

The Clark Memorial Home for Aged Women was given to the women of Springfield by Mrs. Charlotte S. Clark, in May, 1899, in memory of her son. The contract for remodeling the house was given to Mr. James Dalie. The architect was Mr. Robert Gotwald. The old house was made new by the 16th of November, 1899, when the house was opened to callers from 2 to 5 in the afternoon and from 7 to 10 at night. Every room, at that time, was furnished and occupied. The 16th of next November we will have occupied the house two years. The gift of Mrs. Clark was a noble and generous one, and to the last of our organized Woman's Christian Association work. Mrs. Charles Stout is President of the Woman's Christian Association; Mrs. George Winwood, Chairman of the Clark Home, and Miss Mina Shafer the efficient matron. The Home was given to the women of Springfield who were left alone and needed a home. A payment of $200 is made by those entering the Home, and property they may be possessed of at their death should revert to the Home. The building cost, to remodel, $3,000, the furnishings about $2,000, and the expense of supporting the Home for one year is about $1,200. The women living there have a home. I wish all

of you could go through the Home. Every Thursday afternoon and evening are set apart for visitors at the Home, although they are welcome at any time. I hope if I am honest enough to give you a true statement of our financial condition, you will not cease being generous, although we have promised not to do any general soliciting until the Young Men's Christian Association is out of debt; but that, you know, will not be much longer, for the dedication will be the 17th of September. We expect in February to put an annex to the building, as we have many applications for entrance to the Home. We have now the plans given us by Mr. Gotwald, for the addition to the Home, Mr. Gotwald charging us nothing, having sent us his receipted bill of $175 on our opening day. We are now out of debt, with $600 in bank, and with $4,500 toward the endowment. But with this encouraging statement, I am sure much work would have had to be done aside from the generous gifts we have received, had not Hon. John W. Bookwalter given us his beautiful new hotel for an entertainment, and his check for $500, for which we made him an honorary member of the Board of Managers, adding $500 to the endowment fund, which is now $4,500. Mr. Bookwalter, while abroad last winter, heard of our $2,500 indebtedness on the Home, and sent us $2,500, thus canceling our indebtedness. We are very grateful to any one who lent a helping hand by contributing in any way to the Clark Home. I wish I could give the names of all who have helped us in any way, but to name a few and not all, would not be kind or just. The subjects assigned me have required some labor, but if I have interested any person in any branch of work I have spoken of, then some good has been accomplished.

Now, one word about the gymnasium for women, girls, children and small boys. This branch of work has been spoken of, as well as a rest room for wage-earning girls. Those of you who have visited the Woman's Christian Association in Dayton, the home years ago of Mr. John P. Winters, who contributed largely to the association when they bought the building, and has continued his contributions, have seen the fine gymnasium for those above mentioned, and have observed the method of giving instruction. We can have the assistant gymnasium teacher here, if we have the rooms in October. We hope since we

have told so many good things, large hearts will be opened to these objects of interest to every one.

Woman's Benevolent Society, the Industrial School, the Needle Work Guild, the Woman's Christian Association, the Relief Home, the Clark Home, the Young Women's Mission, all of these are the outcome of the Benevolent Society, organized soon after the war. I regret we can not give you more of the women's work in Springfield of the century closing with 1901.

MRS. E. L. BUCHWALTER.

HISTORY OF THE WOMEN'S CLUBS OF SPRINGFIELD.

BY MRS. E. L. BUCHWALTER.

When the subject of Women's Clubs is under discussion, the term is conceded to mean the great movement which started with the organization of Sorosis in New York City and the New England Woman's Club, in Boston, in 1868. Which of these two clubs started first, does not interest the average Western woman, although the club women of these two great Eastern cities have spent much bodily and spiritual force in making good the claims of their respective clubs to priority—energy which might have been used to much better purpose.

The first literary club in Springfield of which any trace has been left was an ideal one, in that its members were both men and

women. As there are no records, it is somewhat difficult to find out anything very definite concerning it. There seems to be a mistiness about the descriptions that baffles the matter-of-fact chronicler. This club was in existence during the 70's. The families of Judge and Dr. Rodgers, the Warders, Brookes, Bishops, and doubtless many others, belonged to it. As the identity of the author of the Waverly Novels was concealed at first, and he was called the "Great Unknown," so this club, to carry out a certain air of mystery, called themselves the Great Unknown, which was shortened to the G. U.'s. The modern woman's club is accused of taking itself too seriousy; not so this early club. Its mission seems to have been to delight and entertain each other. The papers of the late lamented Henry G. Rodgers are remembered with distinctness. A younger brother also, though not a member, contributed sketches which foretold a talent that has carried his fame around the world. Miss Helen MacBeth is remembered by some very witty verses. Mrs. Lott Clarke delighted the club with her Shakespearean readings. This much has been gathered concerning this club, which, in the memory of its members, always seems to be in the soft glow of "that light that never was on land or sea."

The first woman's club of which any record has been kept is a Chautauqua Circle known as the Worthington Scientific and Literary Circle. It was organized in 1878 by Mrs. Ruth A. Worthington, whose name it bears—who was at that time principal of the Springfield Seminary. It has a limited membership of thirty, and but one charter member is now a member—Miss Ellissa Houston. This club has always taken high rank among Chautauqua Circles and has been a vital help in all movements of the town which required women's aid.

These circles should have a well-defined place of honor in the educational development of the nineteenth century. Emanating from the famous Chautauqua Assemblies, they first encouraged systematic courses of reading and study and subsequent examinations therein. They have been a large factor in raising the average of education and general intelligence; they have penetrated every village and hamlet as well as large cities, and may truly be called the university of the middle-aged woman.

The growth of the modern women's club movement has been

unlike anything that preceded it; one unique feature being that the impulse to start these clubs seemed to be spontaneous and from all parts of the country at once. Beginning in 1868—many clubs were formed through the 70's—many more in the 80's and 90's—until now there are over a million of women in clubs, and they are found all over the country, the latest accession to the General Federation being from Alaska.

Although they were started as literary clubs, they seem at once to be ready to stand for all that will promote education as well as a high public spirit and a better social order. All phases of education, from the kindergarten to the university, have felt the force of their encouragement. Summer schools for teachers, night schools, vacation schools for children, university extension, are all avowed subjects of interest in the women's clubs. Library extension, in the practical form of traveling libraries, has been fostered by them in all State Federations, and in some States the centers have been at the front in securing the legislation necessary to secure them. At a recent meeting of the American Library Association, Mr. F. A. Hutchins, of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, said: "The advancement in all library interests is due in large part to the women's clubs. * * * In most of the States they are doing more than the librarians in the establishment and spread of libraries."

The first woman's club in Springfield was the Traveler's—founded in 1888 by Mrs. J. W. Murphy. It had at first thirty members, afterward raising its number to forty, and later adding an associate list of ten members. It has brought lecturers to the city, the most noted being the great Egyptologist, Amelia B. Edwards. This club, appreciating the great aid the Springfield Public Library was to its researches, added a beautiful oak clock to the furniture of the Warder Library.

The Traveler's Club has had the honor of furnishing the leading officer of the State in the General Federation, and for the last four years Ohio's member of the Board of this large organization has come from this club.

The second club, in point of time, is the Fortnightly, which was founded in 1891 with the active encouragement of the Traveler's Club. This club also has brought several noted lecturers to

the city and has had most excellent and diversified courses of study.

The third club started in Springfield was the Monday Afternoon Club. It was founded by five ladies, who united for the purpose, who were the first officers and formed the executive board. They are Mrs. J. S. Crowell, Mrs. H. S. Bradley, Miss Ella Lasley, Mrs. T. J. Kirkpatrick and Mrs. Ralph Hunt. This club has maintained the standard of the other Springfield clubs and now has for president Mrs. T. J. Kirkpatrick.

The fourth club was the Tuesday Club, which is composed of women younger than the two former clubs. It was founded in 1893 by Blanche Essex Phillips, who has since passed into the higher life. The charter membership was sixteen, which was afterward extended to thirty. It has always had high aims and ambitions, and has done conscientious work. Miss Laura Winger is now President. These four clubs, all members of the General Federation—the Traveler's, Fortnightly, Monday Afternoon, and the Tuesday—united in inviting the club women of Ohio to meet in conference in Springfield in October, 1894, to discuss the advisability of forming a State Federation. This had been attempted twice before in other towns, but the attempts were failures. All clubs in the State, federated and unfederated, were invited. The responses astonished the most sanguine. Ninety-eight clubs were invited and seventy-eight responded, and before the convention adjourned a State Federation was formed which now leads all other State Federations in number of clubs enrolled, and ranks very high in practical work accomplished.

Ohio was the sixth State to federate her clubs, and there are now thirty-seven State Federations.

The Study Club was started by a group of girls still in school in 1896. These were Emma and Alice Penfield, Louise Anthony, Emma Black, Elinor Collette, Georgia Todd, Mary Gotwald and Mary Pringle. It has done most creditable work; its programs of study showing care and thought, and through its own exertions funds have been raised which have been used for others, usually the City Hospital. Like all the other clubs mentioned, this club belongs to the State Federation and has always sent delegates to State Conventions.

The latest club to organize is the Research Club, which was first known as the Study Club. Its charter members were eight in number—Mrs. Annie Atkinson, Mrs. George D. Grant, Mrs. Martin M. Grant, Mrs. Clarence L. Lafferty, Mrs. Frank E. Sawyer, Mrs. George C. Van Cleef, Miss Ida Van Cleef, Miss Elizabeth C. Wright. This number was afterward increased to twenty-five. It is now a member of the State Federation, with Mrs. Chase P. Hoffman, President.

The latest feature in club life in Springfield was the organization of the Springfield Woman's Club, in May of the present year, with Miss Ballard as President. The two oldest clubs, the Traveler's and Fortnightly, first invited all the federated clubs in the city to join in forming a large club, believing that more effective work could be done in this way than by working singly. The other clubs, however, did not feel that the work they were doing would be best done as proposed, and declined to assist. Subsequently the Traveler's and Fortnightly effected an organization which they hope and have confidence to believe will be a nucleus of a large and effective organization. Its membership is practically unlimited, and those actively interested hope that with the large fund at their disposal the new club will be able to command the services of distinguished lecturers and secure experts in all the departments of study and work which the club will undertake. It has only two departments, namely, Literature and Art, and Sociology. Under the comprehensive term of Sociology they will investigate all the modern problems of the day, or such of them as demand the practical attention of a city the size of ours.

There are doubtless other clubs in town which are doing effective work in developing the individual members and which are a power in their respective neighborhood. Definite information has not been forthcoming, much to the regret of the compiler of this record.

In the beginning of the second century of our city's existence and the twentieth century of the Christian era, there is another evolution in club life which is much to be desired. It is not good for man or woman to be alone, and the club life, with all that it implies, subjectively and objectively, will never reach its highest efficiency until the membership is composed of men and women,

each being necessary to the solution of the problems which are confronting us.

TEMPERANCE IN SPRINGFIELD.

BY MRS. GEORGE FRANKENBERG.

We are not willing to let Springfield's Centennial pass without speaking of the temperance movements which have interested her citizens from time to time. In the early settlement a distillery was one of the most welcome improvements, and a hundred years ago the best people considered whisky a necessity. If some made fools of themselves by the too free use of it, it was only a laughing matter. It is claimed by some that there were fewer drunkards then than now. Remember, there were fewer people to drink, and we were free from the modern saloon with all its diabolical inventions for enticing the young, and making drunkards—and liquor made nowadays contains more poison, and more dreadful effects result from its use than in olden times. When Springfield was beginning to build up, no barn or mill raising, or log rolling, was attempted without a good supply of whisky. The invited hands would be insulted, and never respond again to such an invitation, if the whisky was not provided.

Indeed, the women passed liquor to their guests, and real whisky at quiltings, rag-sewings, and wool-pickings. I heard my mother tell of being at a wool-picking at Mrs. Dodson's (who lived about where the Fosters now live, east of town). In the afternoon whisky and apple pie were passed around. The wool was, of course, greasy; napkins and finger bowls were not known then. My mother said she declined to partake of the refreshments. I do not know how she made her excuse. When I was a child, seventy years ago, my father had liquor on the sideboard, wine glasses, and the table decanters. Cherry-bounce was a favorite drink, and these decanters usually were filled with the bright red cherry bounce, and every caller was treated. The old farmers out about Harmony and Buck Creek stopped on

their way from town, and I remember that sometimes they did not ride away quite so straight as when they came. My father never failed to show his hospitality, and treated his callers freely, although he seldom tasted liquor himself.

The "muster days" were also times when liquor passed freely among the "blue coats." My father, as some here remember, was a general of the militia. General Anthony and General Samson Mason also were in office at that time. Sometimes the general muster, a yearly event, was held in a large open field just west of where Oakland Chapel now stands. I wish to tell of what I think was the first temperance meeting ever held in Springfield. There was a great excitement over temperance in Western Pennsylvania so that some went so far as to cut down their orchards. This began to reach Ohio in about 1830, and in the summer of 1831 a young man named Fairchild came West and lectured. The first meeting here was held in the old red brick Court House, and was a wonderful meeting. I was a little girl. My father and mother took me with them to this temperance meeting. Invitation was given for people to sign the temperance pledge. Much to the astonishment of my mother, my father marched to the front and signed this pledge. I think he was the first man in Springfield to sign a temperance pledge. My mother was somewhat troubled over it, although she thought my father had done a grand thing. "But," she said, "it is right in the midst of harvest; your men will leave; they are used to having the liquor every day in the field. And in two weeks you are to have the Beaver Creek Mills raised. Who will come to your raising without liquor?" My father said: "Well, I am convinced of the sin of intemperance, and wonder that I never saw it in the light of a sin until to-night." The next morning he called the men all together, told them of the temperance meeting and what he did there, urging them to do the same. "Now," said he, "I should like to have your assistance in rolling up out of the cellar the barrel of liquor and empty it to run down this drain through the orchard into the pig pasture, and if any man is not willing to work without liquor, I will pay him off. Any who stay and work without, I shall raise their wages." The men helped to empty the cherry bounce, which ran through the pig pasture, and I remember how drunk our hogs got that day,

after eating the cherries from the liquor. When I see a drunken man I think of those staggering, drunken hogs. Not a man left my father's employ, and I was so proud of him I wondered why he was not at once made President of the United States. It was a joy to my little heart to carry the cups and help carry the coffee to the field that day. The impression on my mind never was effaced, and helped me ever to stand firm for temperance. Well, the Beaver Creek Mills were raised, and one or two men here may remember it to have been a perfect success as the first raising without liquor. Other temperance movements came, and in some cases seemed to die out, *not one, however, but that some drunkard was reformed, some soul saved.* There has been much good accomplished by every revival of temperance, and lately people are beginning to study more closely the evils of intemperance and teaching it in our homes and schools.

I wish to speak of the Woman's Temperance Crusade. This crusade had a beginning, in Ohio, in Hillsboro and Washington Court House. Mrs. Thomson, of Hillsboro, led out the first band there and read on that occasion the One Hundred and Forty-sixth Psalm. Dio Lewis, about this time, visited Hillsboro, and came here to lecture. His talks informed and enthused the Springfield women on the temperance question. At that time we had a Woman's Benevolent Society, Mrs. Guy, President. She appointed a prayer meeting, which was held February, 1874, in the Presbyterian Church. The subject of prayer was temperance and asking for Divine aid in the work. This was a wonderful meeting. With the devotion came a feeling of awe. The women felt that they were about to be numbered among the handmaidens of the Lord, and His Spirit was to be poured out upon them. On February 10, 1874, the first band of Crusaders started out from the First Presbyterian Church. In front of a saloon on Main street it held a prayer meeting, and crowds listened to the Bible reading, singing and prayers. On February 11 another meeting for prayer was held in Center Street Methodist Episcopal Church, and no old Crusader will ever forget that meeting. It was held at 10 o'clock a. m., and before noon we had all become so filled with the conscious presence of the Spirit that all fear and reluctance of praying on the street, and in saloons, had vanished. From this

meeting the second band marched forth on that most wonderful crusade. This was the first time I had gone out, and I remember I walked with Mrs. Jane Anderson—she a Methodist, I a Presbyterian. I had in my mind tried to convince myself that I need not engage in this work and pray in public, because I was a Presbyterian. And now, I feel that one great blessing through this Crusade was that sealed lips were opened, and the women of all the different denominations came together in a closer bond of union than ever before. Oh! what a blessing that Crusade has been, and will continue to be, in uniting Christians of all names.

I should like to have go on record the names of every self-denying, brave, Springfield woman who engaged in this most remarkable event in the history of this city. I know, however, that I could not recall the names. Mother Stewart came here some years before the Crusade, and from the first proved herself to be a most earnest and valuable temperance worker. But when, through this wonderful baptism upon our women, so many less prominent persons than Mother Stewart took in hand the leading of bands, visiting saloonkeepers, and trying to convince them of the harm they were doing, etc., this local temperance work was divided among many; and Mother Stewart was called upon to go from town to town to lecture, and even to cross the Atlantic Ocean more than once to assist in temperance work in England and Scotland. And we shall ever feel thankful for the assistance received from the pastors of every church in Springfield—their aid and prayers. The Rev. M. W. Hamma was an enthusiastic helper in the work. Mr. Clifton Nichols deserves mention for his timely aid in many ways; and, being an editor of one of our leading papers, had occasion to befriend the women and the cause through his editorials. Many things occurred to prove the good being done in those street meetings. I have known rough-looking boys and men to stop, evidently to make fun or disturb the women, and after a touching song or pleading prayer these rough ones would go away with tears in their eyes. There were conversions right on the street, and often there was heard from some bystander, "God bless you." Sometimes these praying bands were badly treated by the saloonist or some rough persons, but oftener were invited, or at least allowed, to hold meetings in the saloon.

Close upon the Crusade came Francis Murphy, and for months those wonderful Murphy meetings were held in the old Market House and in Black's Opera House. Hundreds signed the Murphy pledge. Some failed to keep it, others thank the Lord today for that pledge, because it helped them to reform. Now, Springfield was helped by the temperance Crusade, and by every temperance movement inaugurated here, notwithstanding the cry from some, "What good has ever come out of the Crusade or all these temperance excitements?" Every temperance wave has worked to save some struggling, sinking soul. One of the fruits of the Crusade here is that we have now the three well organized Woman's Christian Temperance Unions, all working harmoniously, although on somewhat different lines. Each is accomplishing much good. We need today a crusade against the liquor traffic; perhaps not at all on the former plan, for as time goes on, new plans must be adopted. It surely cannot be that with the advance that Springfield has made in one hundred years she will be slow in anything pertaining to the good of the rising generation. No, I believe that when this beautiful city celebrates her two hundredth birthday, the saloon will be referred to as a thing of the past and forgotten.

During the woman's meeting an exercise was given by five little girls—Dorothy Hypes, Ruth Fraser, Margaretta and Adelaide Thomson and Margaret Hagan. This exercise was called, "When Grandma Was a Girl," and pictured by word and pantomime how grandma spun, knit, sang and danced. This dance of the olden time was then further portrayed by eighteen little girls and boys from St. Raphael's School, who, dressed in Oriental costume, gave the minuet. Their names were as follows: Marie Garrett, Emma Kavanaugh, Norene Kennedy, Helen Griffin, Marie Jones, Elizabeth Fitzgerald Helen Burke, Marie Stelzer, George O'Brien, Walter Reilly, John Burke, Ralph Lobaugh, James Swords, Raphael Shea, Walter Bentz, William Mulligan.

When Mrs. Winger, in the reading of her paper, came to that part descriptive of the Relief Home, fifteen little children,

inmates of that institution, came forward and sang, in sweet, childish voices—

Jesus loves me, this I know,
For the Bible tells me so;
Little ones to Him belong,
We are weak, but He is strong.

EDUCATION.

In the afternoon the paper on "Education" was read. There was a good attendance of teachers and friends, who listened with eagerness to the reader. The great State of Ohio was cradled in the atmosphere of education. It commenced with the ordinance of 1787, it was continued in the Constitution of 1802, and for fifty years there was perhaps no message of the Governors of the State to the Legislature that did not discuss and urge the cause of education. It took half a century to reach free schools, but their condition today shows how well the people of the State appreciate what the early statesmen did in laying the foundation of our school system. Springfield has always taken pride in educational work. For more than fifty years she had the advantages of numerous private schools. They were of excellent character and were taught by men who were experts in their line. During the last half-century great advances have been made in the public schools, in extent of courses offered, in character and qualifications of teachers, in buildings, in appliances, and in methods and management. While private schools of elementary grades have about disappeared, the presence of Wittenberg College, with its opportunities for advanced work, has done much to elevate the standard of education in our city, and has brought the advantage of a collegiate training to the doors of many young people to whom the opportunity would never have come had not the college

existed here. Our city has reason to feel proud of what has been done, and for what is now offered for the mental training of her youth. It was fitting that the closing of the Centennial should deal with this subject, which is of such great concern to all our citizens. At this meeting President John S. Weaver presided.

Warder Library.

PROF. W. H. WEIR.

A RESUME OF A CENTURY'S EDUCATIONAL WORK IN SPRINGFIELD.

BY PROF. W. H. WEIR.

Readers of the Waverly novels will recall a character in "Old Mortality" who spent his life caring for the tombs of those Covenanters of Scotland who were harried to the grave by a ruthless persecution. The inscriptions were cleared of moss and lichen, or even recut, that the deeds of Scottish martyrs might not be forgotten, nor the lesson of their lives lost to later generations. This paper is possessed of a modest ambition—to gather from the scanty records, or fix in writing from the personal recollections of those who were actors in the early school scenes, such facts as will show the growth of education in Springfield.

In the spirit of "Old Mortality," the task is undertaken in the belief that it is worthy of record if any man or woman has given any time to the work of instructing youth, either in elementary learning or in the more advanced branches of study. Whatever rank this community now holds, or may, in the future, hold as a place of culture, the foundations were laid long ago in the little schools which dotted the streets and byways of our now fair city. Both those who builded as best they could and those who builded better than they knew, are deserving of honor at our hands. Though only for a few weeks, or months at most, the lives of

teacher and pupil touched, neither was altogether the same as before the contact. Beyond reasonable doubt every teacher was the means of imparting a moral or mental uplift to some responsive spirit in the little group that gathered about the masters and dames of our primitive schools, and whose names therefore are lovingly cherished as sweet links binding the soul to the happy past. "How far that little candle throws its beams" is the proper figure to describe the influence which these centers of radiant energy have had in the formative period of many lives, but with no one to record his deeds, the fame of the wisest and best of men would soon become a dim and fading tradition. The retrospect of one generation made Goldsmith to exclaim:

> "But past is all his fame: the very spot
> Where many a time he triumphed, is forgot."

When the New Zealander stands on the ruins of London Bridge, philosophizing on the fallen greatness about him, let him find monuments as enduring as Time to the memory of those schoolkeepers who wrought their lives into the multiplying and perpetuating lives of their pupils. The fondest hope is, that this record may be found so accurate that the future narrator in this field will not be compelled to the laborious search for materials, but will find a faithful outline, requiring only filling in and working out of details as fact or fiction may direct his purpose. As this paper is only a contribution to the educational history of the city, criticism is made welcome—to cut out whatever is not authoritative, to add what is omitted, and to supplement what is but partly told, that form and permanency may be given to local pedagogical history.

Schoolkeeping in Springfield goes back to the day of the log school, earth or puncheon floor, roughly hewn slabs for seats, windows glazed with oiled paper, quill pens, few maps, no charts, and appliances most meagre compared with the lavish expenditures of today.

Teachers of those pioneer times had a stock of human nature similar to the endowments of the present-day men and women, and hence the widest variations in discipline were to be met, though nearly all were firm supporters of the theory alleged to

have been formulated by Solomon. Not much discussion was made over the nature and objects of punishments; *they were administered,* and the pupil was left to figure out for himself their differentiations, whether remedial, punitive or corrective. Like outposts of civilization, like bastions, or like beacons on surf-bound shore, these little schools bore a large part in the triumph of intelligence over ignorance and superstition.

Assuming that the antiquary is strongly marked in all, it will be interesting to name the buildings still standing which served as the "noisy mansions," or to point out the sites once occupied by them. It is surprising how many places, especially in the older part of Springfield, were once school sites. While for a time woodcraft and the use of the rifle were the essentials of culture demanded by a backwoods life, yet the ringing declaration: "Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged," acted as a leaven in the rugged natures of the dwellers on the banks of Buck, and steps were taken to provide schools of the same order enjoyed elsewhere in this part of Ohio.

In the year 1806, on the site occupied by the Lagonda National Bank and contiguous properties, in a building of logs, Nathaniel Pinkered opened the first school in Springfield and has the credit of giving as full a course of instruction as was usual in those times.

Before Mill Run was diverted from its natural bed to furnish power for the paper mill once operating near North street, its course to Buck Creek followed the line of the present Center street sewer. The portion of the town lying to the west of this stream was called "Old Virginia." Close to the west bank of Mill Run, in a frame or log building about where Schaeffer's feed and grain store now stands, was a school known as Smith's Academy. The date of the opening of this institution cannot now be fixed, but was probably about 1813. Samuel Smith, the proprietor of this somewhat famous and well patronized school, was assisted in the care of smaller pupils, by his wife, in her home near by. An Englishman by birth, he enjoyed the telling of marvelous tales at the expense of the rough soil and rigorous climate of New Eng-

land, where he had lived before coming to Ohio. Smith's fondness for ardent spirits, which he was at no pains to repress, is responsible in part for the Munchausen character of these stories, which his serious manner of telling led his younger hearers to accept as veritable facts. After his career as teacher, and after changing his too bibulous habits, Samuel Smith became justice of the peace, and lived to a good old age, honored by all who knew him.

The first building erected in the town exclusively for religious services was almost due south from Smith's school across Main street and off Center street, about west of the Zimmerman drinking fountain. This building of hewed logs, thirty feet long and twenty feet wide, was put up by a general subscription in 1811, and was used by ministers of all creeds in their casual visits. In 1818 the house was used as a school, but the names of the teachers who presided at the desk cannot be recalled.

As closely as can now be reckoned, between the years 1824 and 1832, two schools independent of each other were conducted in a house still standing at the northeast corner of Fountain avenue and North street. The teachers were Reuben Miller, Esq., and James L. Torbert, Esq. Divided by a hallway, the west end was used by Mr. Miller, and in the east end Mr. Torbert kept his school. These were the pioneers in academy work, for both taught only pupils in the advanced grades.

One of the drawing cards in Mr. Torbert's school was the fact that he gave instruction in *English Grammar*. Judge Torbert's dwelling was on Main street, the site covered by Governor Bushnell's substantial business block, and here Mrs. Torbert kept school for little children, whose weariness in quest of knowledge was slept off on a settee in her back parlor, and whose hunger was appeased with ginger cookies from her pantry. Several persons are yet living who recall the facts thus recited, and who also remember the industrial branches, such as painting and embroidery, which were included in her system of training.

One of Mrs. Torbert's pupils, afterward enrolled in Judge Torbert's school, recalls the sentence by which she was initiated into the mysteries of English grammar, parsing and analysis: "John's hand trembled." This is an interesting fact, since the

usual introduction to parsing is through an ancient case of assault and battery, wherein "James struck John." But, after all, it may be a part of the same case, for, under the circumstances, what would be expected of John but that his hand would tremble preliminary to giving a synthetic example of subject and object changing places in the sentence.

These were the days of quill pens, with teacher as maker and mender. While making the rounds of his room for inspection or correction, he was wont to fix the damaged quills passed up to him. A good penknife, of proper edge and temper, was therefore an essential in the equipment of the master, and his skill and speed in pen cutting counted for much in the sum of his qualifications. One teacher had an eccentric fashion of thrusting the quills into his hair, till in his measured beat he came again to the pupil's seat. Hence by the time his round was made, his locks more and more resembled the "fretful porcupine." Engraved copies for the penmanship exercise had not been invented, and so each teacher had to set the copy for his youthful scribes. This will explain, on the theory of heredity, why handwriting varies so, and also provides the cloak to cover a multitude of chirographic sins.

It will be understood that all the schools of that "elder day" were known as "pay schools": the idea of instruction for all at public expense, though advocated, did not yet meet with popular favor. The demand for teachers was often in excess of the supply, and public-spirited men, at times, were much at a loss how to keep the schools supplied with competent teachers.

In order to provide proper training for her own children, Mrs. Ann Warder brought from Eastern Pennsylvania into her own household a well-qualified instructor, and, inviting a few children from family friends, opened a school in her homestead, then on East High street, opposite Christ Church, now owned and occupied by the Misses Burrows. In her later home, on East Main street, at the intersection of the Big Four railway tracks, Mrs. Warder conducted a school of more advanced grade, among whose teaching corps may be named Miss Armstrong and Mr. Lewis.

No teacher of the early days in Springfield will be longer or more lovingly remembered than Miss Eunice Strong. Of sturdy

New England stock, full of right convictions, broad in mind and large of heart, she impressed herself upon the religious, educational and social life of her day. When Main street was called South street, and before it was opened east of Spring, access to the ridge now called High street was by a road winding up the slope to its summit. On this road and below the Warder homestead before referred to, in a frame structure, Miss Strong kept school for younger pupils. Afterward, in association with Miss Parsons, on the site of the Charles Ludlow and Ross Mitchell residences, she had a school for older pupils. At a later period Miss Strong taught older students in a frame building on Fisher street, on the premises of the First Presbyterian Church. Many of the best years of her life were devoted to this good work, and no period of local educational history has the marks of one personality more deeply impressed upon it than the years Eunice Strong lived here. In response to questions relative to her work, nearly every one exclaimed: "Why, yes! Of course I remember Miss Strong."

If fires kept burning on the altar of education in any one locality can sanctify, then the northeast corner of High street and Fountain avenue ought to be regarded as "holy ground." As early, probably, as 1836, a two-story frame stood here, and on the second floor Mr. Elliott and his sister kept school for youth of both sexes. In 1837 Miss Strong succeeded in the occupancy of this site with her young people. Following her, Misses Merrill and Tenney kept a school for girls and continued it till 1840, the year of the fire that destroyed much of the business property of the town. In 1841 Rev. Mr. Presbury, rector of the Episcopal Church, brought to this classic corner his select school for girls, which he had previously conducted at his own home.

In the course of time this frame gave place to a plain brick building of three stories, known to the last generation as the "Baltimore Grocery." Reaching the third floor by a stairway from High street, one found a large, well-lighted room and well adapted to the school uses of that time. When, after a few years' suspension of the Public High School, the course of study was again shaped to provide a line of advanced work, the pupils pursu-

ing it were separated from the other grades, and, in 1867, as a High School, were installed over this "Baltimore Grocery. Mr. Allen Armstrong and Miss Mary Harrison were the teachers in charge of this school.

A review of education in Springfield with Hannah Haas left out, would ignore a very long and useful career. Before she began her work in connection with Springfield Seminary, Miss Haas gathered a little school in a house standing on the southwest corner of Fountain avenue and Columbia street. At another time she had a school in the basement of the church then known as the Associate Reformed Presbyterian and later as the United Presbyterian. This house of worship, partly torn away to make room for Mr. James Carson's wholesale grocery, was recently wholly removed for the erection of Mr. E. S. Kelly's business block on Limestone street. After occupying a room in "Trapper's Corner" for a brief time, Miss Haas then used the basement of the Episcopal Church, which then stood at the southwest corner of High and Limestone streets. At another period she taught in the house on the Presbyterian Church lot alluded to in connection with Miss Strong. Whether it grew out of the sympathy felt by the church for the school, or was a source of income to meet that vexatious question, "current expenses," so common in church finance, it will have been noted already in this narrative that the church edifice was the usual shelter of the school.

The United Presbyterian Church was also used by Robert Black as a school of advanced grade: there are many of his students yet alive to attest to the excellence of his work in their behalf. In this same place was gathered the first public library, and here, too, a debating society held its meetings, which proved a valuable training for many who have since been much under public gaze. Robert Black remained long a citizen of this place and was Recorder of the County for a term of years. Among others who used as a schoolroom the Episcopal Church were Mrs. Lowndes, Miss Lavinia Baird, Laura and Virginia Miller, all of whom conducted schools for little children.

Miss Carrie Baird has the unique distinction of having conducted in her own home a school for little ones who were unable to pay the fees usually asked: prompted to do this simply as a

means of doing what good she could. Miss Lavinia Baird at a later date gave instruction in a room over the tea store now on Fountain avenue. These labors were about 1858.

Where Central Methodist Episcopal Church now is was the site of a school kept by Miss Catherine Haas, sister of Miss Hannah Haas before named in this narrative.

Miss Elizabeth Parker at a later date conducted a school on the site of Nathaniel Pinkered's early labors.

A very interesting group of schools was located in the eastern portion of the town, then quite in the suburbs. Fifty years or more ago the tract east of Walnut street and south of Main was farm, forest and orchard. Near the intersection of Walnut and High streets was a frame structure in which an English gentleman (particular emphasis on gentleman) and his estimable wife kept school for all grades, including instruction in languages and higher branches. So long ago manual and industrial training were in vogue, for under Mrs. Miller's oversight sewing and embroidery were taught the girls: and women are still living who remember the instruction—and speak of the skill attained by several of the pupils. Mr. Miller is remembered for the interest he took and inspired in his students in the study of astronomy. When Mr. Miller had removed to a new school near the corner of Main and Spring streets, Miss Vicory succeeded him in the use of the building which was a part of her grandfather Merryfield Vicory's farm. Here also Miss Peet had a school afterward. "Kind and faithful" is the brief but expressive eulogy pronounced upon the memory of these teachers by one of the pupils.

Across Mill Run, on the site of the East street shops, and reached from the Vicory farm by a foot log, lay the little school presided over by Miss Emma Way. This one seems to have been the most remote from the center of the town.

Three places are identified as the scenes of the labors of Mr. Orin Stimson, a pioneer in educational matters in Springfield: North Spring street, a few rods north of Columbia street, on the west side; South Limestone street, near the former site of the Associate Reformed or United Presbyterian Church; northeast corner of Columbia and Factory streets. There are many who recall the days spent in Mr. Stimson's school and attest his ability as a

school man. He was one of the victims of the cholera in its visitation about half a century ago.

The lot now occupied by the mansion of Mr. John Foos has many scholastic associations. Here in a large square frame house, Mrs. Anna Foos held a school during the summer terms of two years. Here also for one winter Mr. Cadwallader, and the next Mr. Buchanan served the rising young idea. It is a matter of regret that the details of this service, both as to facts and dates, are so meagre.

Sam Lawton, of Miss Stowe's "Old Town Folks," was wont to say that a pretty face on the singer's seat, in church, was a means of grace. Apropos of this, there is a record that in the forest still surrounding the E. W. Ross homestead on East High street there nestled a little school presided over by a woman of accomplishments, to which were added unusual charms of personal beauty: declared by one admirer to have been the most beautiful woman of her time. Local history should not fail, then, to place on its roll the name of Miss Minerva Aldrich. Miss Aldrich was followed in the conduct of this school by Miss Gunning.

The records of many schools are so scant that the narrative reads like a page from a city directory; yet in order to preserve local traditions and history, these teachers will be set down in this chronicle of one phase of our city's life.

Miss Smith, later wife of Judge Rodgers and mother of Professor Henry G. Rodgers, taught on the site of the Bowman Building, opposite the Teegarden residence on West Main street.

Mrs. Woodward, mother of the late Librarian Woodward, taught where the Farm and Fireside publishing house now stands.

In a stone house removed to erect the business house of Conrad Nagel, as long ago as 1832-5, Mrs. Donohue had a school for little children. Here, too, Miss Finley and later Mrs. Anna Foos wrought on plastic natures. So few of the schoolrooms used in those "elder days" still stand, that any, which survive the demands of business for room to expand, should be pointed out as interesting links between the past and present. The red brick cottage on West Columbia street, under the shadow of St. John German

Church, was one of those "noisy mansions" where, with varying tides of fortune, master and youth struggled with the problems then confronting them. Rev. Mr. Pingree, Mr. William Wilson, and probably Miss Ebersole are some of those who taught school in this house.

Close to the track of the Little Miami Railway, between Center and Factory streets, stood the school of Miss Doolittle, which is remembered as one of the most popular and flourishing schools of that era of "pay schools."

Few, even of the older citizens, remember personally Mr. Isaac Lancey, who enjoys the distinction of being the first custodian of the first public library. Mr. Lancey had a school on Fountain avenue where Unnon Hall now stands, in a two-story frame house set back from the line of the street. The building on West Washington street now used by the National Biscuit Company, and formerly the Universalist Church, was the school room of Mr. James Wilson and also of Rev. Mr. Pingree, who was also a pastor of the church.

It is interesting to note that in many of the schools last named the Bible was the chief reading book, and formal instruction in the catechisms of the churches was a part of the system.

The educational advantages of Springfield ere long began to attract attention from beyond her bounds, and created a demand for boarding schools for both sexes. About 1844 such an enterprise for girls was started by Rev. Mr. Moore in a building known as the "Linn," where the Gotwald-Zimmerman edifice now stands. This school was maintained for some time, remembered by many for the public examinations and literary exercises, which were held in the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Moore afterward removed to Granville, Ohio, in charge of a college.

Perhaps no name filled so large a place in public esteem as that of Rev. Chandler Robbins, who was identified in so many ways with the education of Springfield's youth. He was first called to the principalship of the Springfield High School, as the institution still standing on East High street was then called, and served acceptably five years. After an absence of three years in the South, Mr. Robbins returned to Springfield and in 1848 established Greenway Institute, a boarding school for boys. This

school was first located on the Foos property, before mentioned, and is said to have taken its name from the beautiful grounds surrounding the school.

In 1851 the building on East Main street, now forming a part of the City Hospital, was erected as the home of his school, to which boys were attracted from distant places. Mr. Robbins continued this institute till his death in 1871. In addition to his labors in his own school, this tireless man was successively rector of the Episcopal Church, a member of the Board of Education, Superintendent of Schools, Examiner of Teachers.

On this roll of worthies must be inscribed the names of Miss Matilda Stout, who kept a school at the northeast corner of Factory and Main streets; Mr. McWilliams, William Reid and his sister, Jane Reid, Rev. William McGookin, and Rev. John Rowe, all of whom spent many years of their lives in the cause of popular education.

This brings the narrative of early education in Springfield within reach of published and documentary records, chief of which "Howe's Historical Collections" and "Beers' History of Clark County" give ample details of the growth of the public schools and other institutions of learning in our midst.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The system of graded schools in the State was instituted at Cincinnati in 1836 by a special law. An act known as the Akron law, in 1847, provided for a board of six directors, who were to have full control over all the schools in the town of Akron. The provisions of this act, extended in 1848 to incorporated towns and cities, were further embodied in a general law in 1849, allowing any town of two hundred inhabitants to organize under the Akron law. The city records show that in 1850 two citizens were appointed as managers of the public schools, which then seem to have been conducted as private enterprises supported by subscription in part, and in part by an apportionment of public funds. In March, 1851, the people, by vote, decided to "build two schoolhouses for the purpose of common schools." In February, 1853, a report to the City Council shows the purchase of two lots,

one the present site of the Western School, the other at the bridge on East High street, and known to the past generation as the "Old Eastern School." January, 1854, marks the approval of plans for two schoolhouses and the awarding of contracts to build the same. In April, 1855, the people selected as the first Board of Education, Chandler Robbins, Joseph Brown and C. H. Williams. Arrangements were at once made to provide for instruction in the German language, which has been the policy of the Board ever since, and also to continue the maintenance of schools for colored youth, and did provide every facility up to the abolition of separate schools.

The first Superintendent of Schools was F. W. Hurt, and the first Principals were John Fulton and Daniel Berger, with R. W. Morris and Samuel Wheeler as assistants. Of these, John Fulton, Daniel Berger and R. W. Morris are yet living (1901). Some of the women composing the first corps of teachers still live. James Cowles succeeded Mr. Hurt in the Superintendency, and was followed by Rev. Chandler Robbins. For some years thereafter the office of Superintendent of Instruction was discontinued, members of the Board of Education being designated in their turn to act as agents. At such times the principals seem to have acted as superintendents in their respective districts.

For a few years, in addition to actual teaching, the Superintendent devoted a stated portion of his time to supervision of all the schools. In such capacity were the labors of Charles B. Ruggles, Allen Armstrong, John F. Reinmund and Charles H. Evans. With the incumbency of J. A. Jackson, the entire time of the Superintendent was given to supervision. Since 1875 the office of Superintendent of Schools has been filled by W. J. White, A. E. Taylor, William H. Weir, Carey Boggess and John S. Weaver. When the latest published record closed, in 1880, the schools of the city were housed in the Central School, including the High School, the Eastern, Western, Southern and Northern, formerly the Springfield Female Seminary. The needs of the colored children were supplied by a commodious building on Pleasant street. Two single-room schools for little children—one on the Court House lot and the other, still standing, on the lot of the Southern School—were discontinued some time before.

In public school history since 1880, change and growth are marked. Separate schools for white and negro children were discontinued in 1887. New school buildings have been put up on Shaffer street, Dibert avenue, Clifton street (and afterward enlarged), East High street (owing to the irreparable damage by the flood of 1886), Pearl street, Northern (and later enlarged), Lagonda, Gray's, Lagonda avenue, North street, Oakland, Frey's, and High School annex.

THE SPRINGFIELD HIGH SCHOOL.

This corporation was authorized by act of the General Assembly of Ohio, March 1, 1834, and soon thereafter the trustees selected the site on East High street where is still standing the building erected by popular subscription. Milo G. Williams organized the school in 1835, and remained its principal till 1841. Upon his resignation Chandler Robbins became the head master and continued in office till 1845. In September, 1841, a proposition was made to the Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church to transfer the High School property to that body, on condition that a school of high grade be maintained therein. The offer was accepted, and, by act of March 7, 1842, the Ohio Conference High School was incorporated. After Mr. Robbins' retirement, Rev. Solomon Howard, Rev. John W. Weekly, E. G. Dial, Esq., Rev. W. J. Ellsworth, Rev. J. W. Herron, in succession, managed the affairs of the school until 1869, when the property was leased to the Board of Education of the city for public school purposes.

The High School on East High street, after two years' use by the Board of Education as the home of the Public High School, passed into private control, schools for advanced grades being conducted in succession by Mrs. Ruth A. Worthington, Misses Longwell and Talcott; now Miss Anna B. Johnson conducts a primary school on this historic spot.

THE SPRINGFIELD FEMALE SEMINARY.

Rev. Jonathan Edwards, as early as 1849, had founded for young women a small select school, which was so well supported

that enlargement of its influence became imperative. Accordingly, in 1852, a charter was obtained. The school, which had its home in the First Presbyterian Church, was soon after installed in a commodious building which stood where the Northern School now is, and commenced a long and useful career under the charge of John A. Smith, and under the auspices and moral support of the Presbyterian Church of the State. Mr. Smith was followed by Rev. L. H. Christian in 1854, who in 1855 yielded to Rev. Charles Sturdevant. On account of debt and its consequent embarrassments, Mr. Sturdevant assumed the liabilities of the institution and the corporate ownership became private. In 1857 Rev. James L. Rodgers became owner of one-half interest, and in 1860 Rev. Henry R. Wilson bought Rev. Mr. Sturdevant's share. After five years Rev. Mr. Rodgers, by purchase, became sole owner and head of instruction. In 1871 the property was sold to the city for public school uses.

The Springfield Female Seminary has given place to the Northern Public School building.

Old Wittenberg College. Erected 1846-51.

WITTENBERG COLLEGE.

The Legislature of Ohio, March 11, 1845, incorporated Wittenberg College under the control of the English Lutheran Synods

of Ohio, and on November 3, 1845, in the basement story of the First Lutheran Church, Rev. Ezra Keller, D. D., the first President, organized the first classes. During the year 1846 the east wing of the old college building was built, and in 1850-51 the middle and west portions were erected. Dr. Keller died December 29, 1848, beloved and mourned by all who knew him. August 14, 1849, Rev. Samuel Sprecher was installed as President, and served long and faithfully until the infirmities of age and feeble health compelled his retirement. He resigned in 1874, and was succeeded by Rev. J. B. Helwig, D. D., whose strong administration continued to the year 1882.

Recitation Hall, Wittenberg College. Erected 1883-86.

Dr. S. A. Ort succeeded Dr. J. B. Helwig in the presidency of Wittenberg College in 1882, and was himself succeeded in 1900 by Dr. J. M. Ruthrauff. Women were admitted to all the college

classes on equal terms with men in 1873, which date also marks the disappearance from the recitation room of slippers and dressing gowns as articles of male attire. Wittenberg ended the first half of the century with one building—the dormitory in which all departments were housed. She ends the second half of the century with Recitation Hall, built in 1883; Ferncliff Hall, in 1888; Hamma Divinity Hall, in 1889, and Zimmerman Library, in 1891. Large additions to the endowments were made in 1866 and 1874, to which have been added the Alumni Endowment in 1886 and the Harter bequest in 1892.

In addition to the schools named, it must not be overlooked that the churches in several instances have maintained parochial schools for the instruction of their youth. From the organization of the churches of Roman Catholic faith, such schools have been kept, at first, in charge of lay teachers, and later under the care of Sisters of Charity. St. Raphael School came under the tuition of the Sisters in 1877, St. Bernard in 1879, and St. Joseph from the organization in 1884. The Zion Lutheran Church has always maintained such a school under lay teachers, and using the German language.

A large field is covered by the work done in schools of the commercial type, which form a very important factor in Springfield's educational development. The Williss School of Shorthand, established in 1880, has recently enlarged its scope and thus extended its influence. F. M. Porch, W. F. Bevitt and H. H. Goodfellow have likewise been instrumental in equipping a multitude of men and women for lives of usefulness and profit. W. S. Grim, Edward Harrison and J. W. Van Sickel, for longer or shorter periods, had schools for the training of both sexes in practical business methods. The largest place, however, is filled by the Nelson Business College, established here in 1881, and kept up continuously, fitting hundreds of men and women for places of usefulness and responsibility. It may be timely in this centenary of our commercial life to take an inventory of the growth of some of our institutions since the published record closed in 1880.

The writer's purpose is completed. There remains only his grateful acknowledgments of the kindness of the two score or

more of citizens who submitted to interviews, unlocking memory's storehouse and spreading its treasures to the view of a generation which ought to value the work done in the past. As were the pedagogues of the old school, so we,

"All are architects of Fate,
Working in these walls of Time:
Some with massive deeds and great,
Some with ornaments of rhyme."

* * * *

"Let us do our work as well,
Both the unseen and the seen,
Make the house, where God may dwell,
Beautiful, entire, and clean."

"Knowledge being necessary to good government," and "Education the cheap defense of nations," without apology we may exclaim—

"Humanity, with all its fears,
With all its hopes of future years,
Is hanging breathless on thy fate.

* * * *

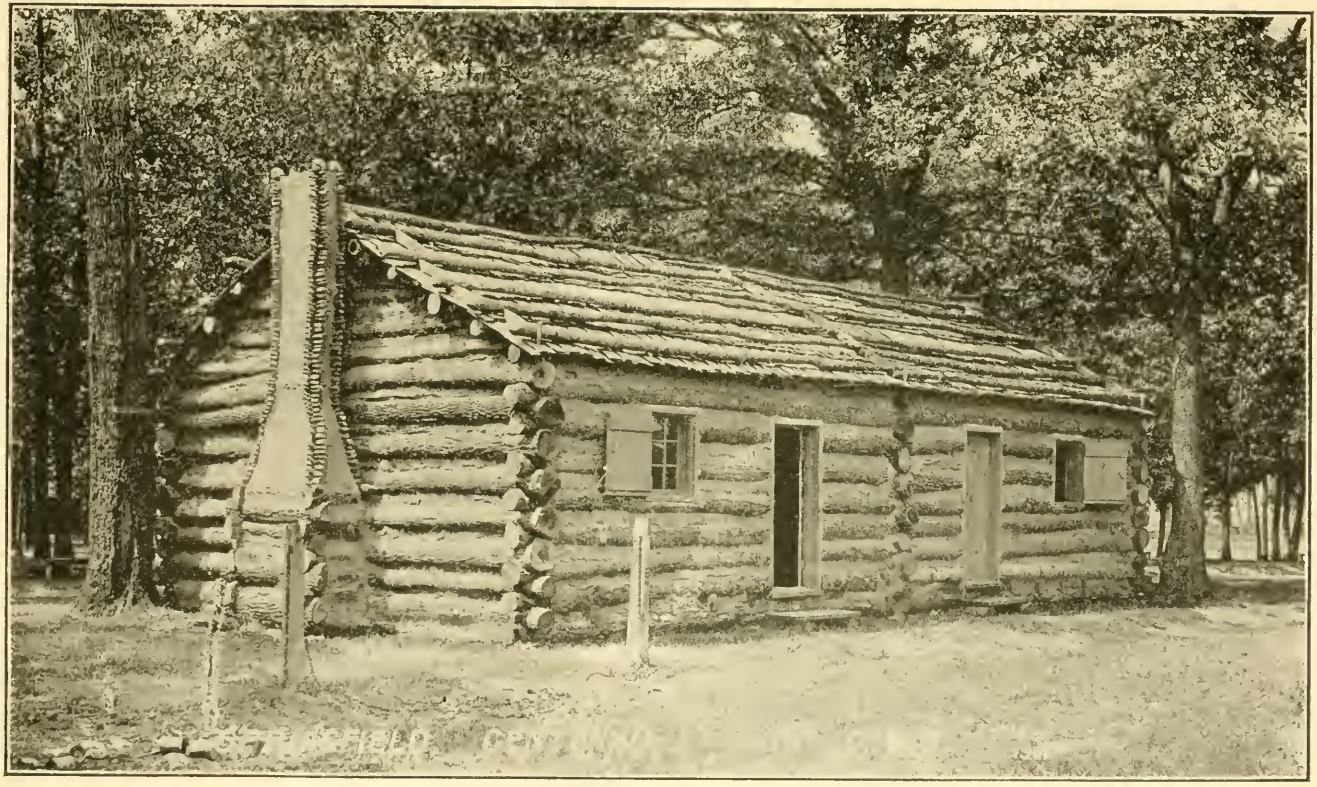
"Our hearts, our hopes, are all with thee;
Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,
Our faith triumphant o'er our fears,
Are all with thee—are all with thee."

X

The Log Cabin was one of the interesting features of the Centennial. It was visited by thousands during the week, and pleased all alike. It was under the care of the Daughters of the American Revolution, who spared no effort to make it a place attractive and interesting. The historian of the local organization, Miss Mary Cassilly, has presented the paper below, naming some of the relics and recording those who aided in making the Log Cabin so popular:

MISS MARY CASSILLY.

The Springfield Centennial Anniversary was celebrated at the Fair Grounds, in Springfield, Ohio, the first week in August, 1901. An old-fashioned log cabin was built by the Executive Committee, of which former Governor Asa S. Bushnell was chairman. The Springfield Daughters were invited by the Historical Society to take charge of the cabin, and they furnished it throughout with articles over a hundred years old, and interesting relics, rare old china, a grandfather's clock, rush-bottom chairs, saddle-bags, a tester bed, a quaint cradle in which Mrs. Asa S. Bushnell was rocked. A number of mothers who came into the cabin with babes in their arms, put them in the cradle, just to say their baby had been in the cradle in which a Governor's wife had been rocked. The fireplace, with the cooking utensils of a century ago, was complete in every detail; in fact, nothing was omitted in the cabin—even strings of dried apples, peppers and herbs



The Log Cabin.

were hanging on the rafters, and red wolf skins on the walls. The cabin looked comfortable and home-like, and in the evening, when the candles were lighted, was very quaint and attractive.

Mrs. J. S. Elliott, Chairman of the Furnishing Committee, deserves great credit for her untiring efforts. Mrs. Elliott was ably assisted in soliciting articles and arranging the cabin by the following Daughters: Mrs. E. W. Ross, Mrs. Asa S. Bushnell, Mrs. S. F. McGrew, Mrs. A. P. L. Cochran, Mrs. William Murphy, Mrs. H. H. Moores.

Military Day was a great success; over ten thousand persons were on the grounds. The guests of the day were Governor Nash and Colonel James Kilbourne. Former Governor Asa S. Bushnell said in his address that it was the first time in the history of Ohio that an ex-Governor, Governor and the next Governor were present at the same meeting.

Reception—Mrs. James Kilbourne, Regent of the Columbus Chapter, and a guest of Mrs. William S. Thomas, was at the cabin from 3 until 5 o'clock, where an informal reception, which had been arranged by Mrs. A. S. Bushnell, was held by the Daughters.

Tea Table—A delightful feature of the Log Cabin was the tea table, which was gracefully presided over by our Vice-Regent, Mrs. E. W. Ross, and her assistants, who wore becoming caps, kerchiefs, and swiss aprons, and served tea every afternoon. Quite a large sum was realized by the sale of souvenir cups and saucers.

Our charming Regent, Mrs. H. H. Seys, and the following Daughters assisted in different ways in the Log Cabin: Mrs. E. W. Ross, Mrs. J. S. Elliott, Mrs. Asa S. Bushnell, Mrs. H. C. Dimond, Mrs. C. E. Thomas, Mrs. H. H. Moores, Mrs. J. W. Murphy, Mrs. J. K. Black, Mrs. Blee, Mrs. Cochran, Mrs. Elizabeth Ludlow, Mrs. Oscar T. Martin, Mrs. Will Cartmell, Mrs. C. C. Fried, Mrs. E. W. Plaisted, Mrs. W. W. Keifer, Mrs. Robbins, Mrs. Ingram, Mrs. R. S. Thompson, Miss Hollenbeck, Miss Nelle Hollenbeck, Miss Troupe, Miss Crigler, Miss Cassilly.

The Maypole Dance, which was arranged by Miss Anna Hollenbeck and Miss Kinney, took place on a platform near the Log Cabin several times during the week, and was perfectly

danced by the following lads and lassies: Mary Moores, Margaret Kepsay, Margaret Elliott, Jane Martin, Katherine Kelly, Asa Dimond, Douglas Dimond, Warder Norton, William Corry, Ben Elliott, Jack Frey. The Queen, Miss Mary Buckingham, said it would be interesting to tell her grandchildren that she was Queen of the Centennial in 1901.

There are many interests in Springfield beside those mentioned in the foregoing papers, that were deserving of specific notice during Centennial week, but the lack of time alone prevented their presentation. A more extended account of our fine Public Library, its faithful administration, and its great good to the people of our city; a detailed account of our three benevolent Homes, and the fine work they are doing for young and old; of what has been done by our residents in music and art; something about our beautiful and comfortable private homes, and other important factors in our city life, would have added interest to these records if time and space had permitted this to be done. The facts and figures presented by the various writers cost, in many cases, much time and labor, and they bring to view the great forward movements that our city has made from its planting one hundred years ago.

The weather during the week of the celebration proved to be very favorable. The exercises were unhindered by storm or rain. Large numbers of people came and enjoyed the various papers and addresses from the beginning to the end. It had been prophesied by many that a large deficit in the expenses would be sure to follow the close of the week, but fortunately all such prophecies were without foundation. The Executive Committee, composed of Governor A. S. Bushnell, of whom the people of Springfield are justly proud because of his most excellent record in the administration of the affairs of the great State of Ohio, and who has always manifested much interest in all that pertains to the welfare of our city, and of Mr. John Foos and Mr. D. Q. Fox, both experts in the management of financial matters, were able to report a balance in the treasury, which was generously turned over to the Clark County Historical Society. Believing that it

would be a matter of not only present, but of future interest, the final report of the Executive Committee is here given, thus closing the account of a most happy occasion in the history of Springfield:

Springfield, Ohio, November 14, 1901.

Final report of Executive Committee to the General Committee having in charge the Springfield Centennial Celebration, August 4 to 10, showing receipts and disbursements of all moneys paid into the treasury of said Committee:

RECEIPTS.

Sale of privileges	$ 467 00	
Subscriptions	1,326 08	
D. A. R. sales in Cabin	224 13	
Stimell & Reed entertainment	619 05	
Sale of furniture, stamps, etc	21 25	
Sale of Log Cabin	60 00	
		$2,717 51

DISBURSEMENTS.

Clark County Agricultural Society building	$ 600 00	
Office expenses, furniture, etc	189 00	
Advertising	321 78	
Police	240 67	
Music	375 20	
Log Cabin	220 85	
Soldiers' transportation and subsistence	108 50	
Souvenirs, sold by ladies	45 00	
Sprinkling grounds	72 70	
Livery	42 00	
Transportation, Home children	21 47	
Incidentals	277 45	
Historical Society	202 89	
		$2,717 51

Respectfully sumbitted,

ASA S. BUSHNELL, *Chairman.*

JOHN FOOS,

D. Q. FOX, *Treasurer.*

FEB 7 1903

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